

JUN 21 1943

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PROPERTY LINEAGE, AUCTIONS & HOTELS AND GUESTS, PAGE 906.

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XXIII. No. 2418

MAY 21, 1943

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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By direction of the Executors of the late Sir John F. Drughorn, Bart.

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together with the valuable sporting over the whole estate, several miles of fishing in the River Oude, and on Lochs Melfort and Drumnean and the private pier and anchorage rights in the sea loch.



Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION first as a whole, and if not so sold then in several Lots (unless sold previously by private treaty), by

Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at the CENTRAL HOTEL, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1943, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars price 1/- of the Solicitor: Sir NORMAN McPHERSON, 26 Alva Street, Edinburgh. (Tel. 26997).

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 3269); also at London, Northampton, Cirencester, Yeovil and Dublin, etc.



OXFORD—NORTHANTS BORDERS

CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

IN THE TUDOR STYLE.

Fine position with views over the river valley.

4 reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's electric light. Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. COTTAGES. FARM.

FOR SALE WITH UP TO 190 ACRES

Strongly recommended by the Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton.

IN THE LOVELY NEW FOREST

1 mile from Brockenhurst Main Line Station. 2 hours from London.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services.

3 COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. MODEL STABLING.

CHARMING GARDENS. SWIMMING POOL. PADDOCKS.

10½ ACRES

PRICE £16,000

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Strongly recommended by: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316.)



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET. MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUFFOLK

Between Saxmundham and Beccles, near a railway station, small town, Post Office and shops.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE (FREEHOLD)



Containing 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, and (in addition) 4 rooms which can be used or not as required. Outer and inner halls, lavatory with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices, including servants' hall. Electric light. Main water. Central heating. 2 excellent garages for 2 cars. Cottage. Laundry.

THE GROUNDS ARE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL TIMBERED AND OF OLD-WORLD CHARACTER. EXCELLENT KITCHEN GARDEN WITH RANGE OF GLASS AND GRASS FIELD.

IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,600

Particulars and Order to View of the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BERKS

6 miles from a town and railway station with express services to London. A mile from a village.

A COMMODIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE PART OF WHICH DATES FROM THE XVIIth CENTURY, WITH LATE ADDITIONS.

The aspect is South and the Residence contains: 2 halls, 4 reception rooms (the largest measuring 36 ft. by 30 ft.), cloak room and lavatory, excellent domestic offices including servants' hall and man's bedroom, 14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. The House is well fitted, including central heating in most of the rooms. Range of out-buildings including stable, garage and 4 cottages.

THE GROUNDS ARE AN EXCEPTIONAL FEATURE AND ARE WELL TIMBERED.

Walled kitchen garden, second kitchen garden and greenhouses. Lake. Small park.



IN ALL ABOUT 21 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR (the House is at present requisitioned).

Full particulars of the Owner's Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

SURREY

Excellent train service. Bus route.

AN ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT PROPERTY.

9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE. COTTAGE. CHARMING GROUNDS. IN ALL 8 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (7172)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER THAMES

Berkshire. London under 30 miles.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

AN HISTORIC OLD RESIDENCE, modernised regardless of expense and occupying a fine situation close to the River Thames. The House stands in its own park and was built over 200 years ago of brick with old chimney-stacks and faces South-west in a secluded situation. It is approached by a long drive with two lodges at the entrance and contains: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern offices with kitchen (with "Aga" cooker and built-in furniture).

Complete central heating. Companies' electric light and water. Telephone. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage for 3 cars. THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are easily maintained and comprise lawns with fine old cedar tree, boathouse, hard tennis court, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, parkland.

In all nearly 30 ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,436)

WEST ESSEX—LONDON 45 MILES

GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 142 ACRES

This most attractive House is in a lovely rural part of the county and stands about 250 ft. above sea level.

Original old farmhouse, it has now been brought up to date and contains: Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (2 en suite), including principal suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 2 other bedrooms, usual domestic offices, including kitchen with "Aga" stove and refrigerator.



Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Excellent water supply. Separate hot water supply. Septic tank drainage system.

Stabling. Garage for 3 cars. Gardener's cottage of 5 rooms.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS include well-stocked kitchen garden and certain of the land is let to a local farmer.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,579)

NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND

1½ miles of Salmon Fishing.

The House occupies a beautiful position on the banks of a river, in good order throughout, and is only 1 mile from a station.

It contains: Hall, suite of reception rooms, 12 principal bedrooms, 8 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone.

Abundant water supply. Up-to-date drainage system.

Garage accommodation. 6 cottages and home farm.

THE SHOOTING is capable of yielding 500 brace of grouse, snipe, woodcock, partridges and blackgame.

FISHING of 1½ miles with 9 salmon pools, including 2 well-known pools. The average basket is between 40 and 50 salmon a year and a few sea trout and grilse.

About 5,000 ACRES FOR SALE

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (26,551)

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

CHILTERN HILLS

About 200 yds. from a famous Golf Course.

½ mile from bus service and 2 main line stations within easy reach. THE HOUSE has been modernised and restored and fitted with every convenience, standing 600 ft. up in an enclosed deer park. Lounge hall, sitting and dining rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electricity and water. Excellent water supply.

Septic tank drainage.

Modern cottage. Stabling. Garage.

TIMBERED GROUNDS in good order with golf course, fully stocked kitchen garden, orchard.

In all about 12 ACRES

Owner's Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,113)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London.

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

43 MILES FROM LONDON

A WELL-LET RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF OVER 3,000 ACRES

IS FOR DISPOSAL, INCLUDING MANSION AND PARK, OCCUPIED AND LET, SEVERAL VILLAGES, A NUMBER OF GOOD FARMS AND A CONSIDERABLE AREA OF WOODLAND

WILL BE SOLD TO SHOW A REASONABLE RETURN

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

BUCKS

On high ground, 3 miles from Beaconsfield.

TO BE SOLD

THIS BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception rooms. Co.'s water and electric light. Central heating. 2 garages. Ample barns and sheds. 3 cottages.

NEARLY 47 ACRES



Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent
0911

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

FOR SALE WITH 65 OR 280 ACRES SEVERAL COTTAGES. VACANT POSSESSION. (Buildings equipped for pedigree herd.)

One of the most attractive Residential and Agricultural propositions at present on the market, with the added asset of early possession.

THE RESIDENCE IS PICTURESQUE

built of flint, brick, and having tiled roof. Near omnibus route. Scenic sporting district. 4 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Abundant water. Central heating. Stabling and garage. First-rate farm buildings. 7 cottages (3 or 4 on service tenancies, therefore vacant possession obtainable if required). The vale grassland is of the best quality and extends to about 65 Acres near the residence. On the Downs is about 220 Acres (a self-contained holding if desired) with cottage and buildings. 110 Acres of woodland and 106 Acres of pasture and arable. Unusually productive for downland, and ideal for sporting purposes. Reasonable prices accepted for quick sale either as a whole or divided. The Downland will not be sold until the principal portion has been dealt with.

Inspected and recommended by: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1 (Folio 15,858), or from 16, King Edward Street, Oxford.

By order of Trustees.

BOLNEY COTTAGE, SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES, OXON

Near the Station but absolutely secluded with 120 ft. frontage to a beautiful stretch of the river.

ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND DELIGHTFUL HOUSES ON THE RIVER

PERFECTLY FITTED WITH A QUANTITY OF OAK PANELLING AND OAK TIMBERS.

Large central lounge, dining room and another charming room with loggia, kitchen and offices on ground floor. "Aga" cooker, 6-7 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Central heating. Hot and cold water and radiators in all bedrooms. Spacious garage.

THE RIVER LAWN WITH HOUSE WELL ABOVE FLOOD LEVEL IS A CHARMING FEATURE. TENNIS LAWN. VERY GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN WITH HEATED GREENHOUSES, ORCHARD AND PADDOCK, IN ALL ABOUT

3½ ACRES

Particulars of: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, of 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

For Sale by order of Executors.

GUILDFORD DISTRICT WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

SURROUNDED BY ITS OWN LANDS OF ABOUT 63 ACRES

THE PROPERTY IS IN FIRST-RATE ORDER AND HAS BEEN VERY WELL CARED FOR BY THE LATE OWNER FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

Hall, oak lounge and 3 other sitting rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms (some with basins), 3 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. LODGE AND 4 COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY. STABLING AND GARAGE, WITH FLAT OVER. STREAM. HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS.

All land is in hand.

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,413)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."



WEST SUSSEX

In one of the loveliest parts actually adjoining the South Downs. On the outskirts of a village and easy reach of the main electric railway, a little over 1 hour from City and West End.

FOR SALE. A DELIGHTFUL OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE



40 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, OXFORDSHIRE

About 1 mile from Station. 300 ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views. FOR SALE. A CHARMING GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE



12 ACRES

PRICE £10,000

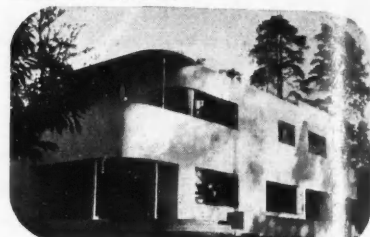
Inspected and recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

IN THE BEAUTIFUL VIRGINIA WATER DISTRICT ON THE WENTWORTH ESTATE

WITH ITS FINE GOLF COURSES AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS 1 1/4 miles from the station.

AN ULTRA-MODERN RESIDENCE OF STRIKING DESIGN.



Hall, beautiful lounge (33 ft. by 18 ft. 6 ins.), 2 other reception rooms, labour-saving kitchen. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Garage for 2 cars.

Company's electricity and water. Central heating.

Modern drainage. Telephone. Natural grounds, including concrete terrace, small flower and kitchen garden and woodland sloping down to the River. About

2 3/4 ACRES IN ALL

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,450

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.40,234)

HAMPSHIRE

Favourite Sporting District. 3 miles from the old Market Town of Alton. Rural and quiet.

WELL-ESTABLISHED COUNTRY HOUSE

IN AN ELEVATED POSITION.

4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices. Central heating. Company's electricity, power and water.

2 COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING.

MATURED GROUNDS, INCLUDING TENNIS AND OTHER LAWNS, WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN, AND ALSO

65 ACRES OF GRASSLAND LET OFF AT £45 PER ANNUM

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Further particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (H.13,607)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

HOTELS AND GUESTS

ALRESFORD, HANTS. Mrs. McNALTY, late of King's Worthy Court Hotel, Winchester, is now established at Cardew Country Hotel, Alresford (Tel. 145). Frequent bus services in every direction. Situated in beautiful grounds; country produce and good cuisine; town amenities.

BEDFORD. SWAN HOTEL. First class comfort in beautiful surroundings, at a moderate price. Tel.: Bedford 2074 (Management). Tel.: Bedford 349111 (Visitors)

BOURNEMOUTH. **BOURNE HALL HOTEL** offers shops, scenery and plenty of sunshine. Provides admirable quarters in a central position. Bridge, billiards. Warmth and plenty of breathing space.—Resident Directors, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. BRAY. From 4 1/2 gns.

CHURCH STRETTON (HIGHLANDS OF SHROPSHIRE) THE HOTEL (Est. 1587), h. & c. all rooms. Own produce. Gardens, lawns. Resident proprietor.

Recommended by **ASHLEY COURTENAY.** **EXETER. ROUGEANT HOTEL**—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities and comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite.

LANGUISH (near Llandiloes), Montgomeryshire. Black Lion Hotel. Modern. Central heating. Running water. 10 miles lovely trout fishing (some salmon) in Wye and Severn. 6,000 Acres shooting. Excellent cuisine and cellar.

MALVERNS. Undoubtedly the best food and accommodation available. Historic House with every modernisation, excellent fishing, boating and swimming pool. Terms, 1 guinea daily each resident. Book now for holidays.—Box A.O.2, c/o 5, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.

NORTH DEVON. Spiritual Rest Home and Retreat. Students also invited. Write for particulars. "Order of the New Day."—THE OLD VICARAGE, Peters Marland, near Torrington.

PERTHSHIRE. DUNDARACH HOTEL. PITLOCHRY. A House of Comfort (20 bedrooms); attractively situated in own grounds of nine acres. Near station, village, etc.—Brochure from RESIDENT PROPRIETOR. Tel.: 162.

SHROPSHIRE BORDERS. Bishops Offley Manor. Especially for holidays and leave. Charming peaceful country. Own produce.—ECCLESHALL, Stafford (Adbaston 247).

WESTWARD HO. NORTHAM, "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON). Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 900.

AUCTIONS

SURREY **STELLA'S COTTAGE, WAVERLEY, near FARNHAM**

This Cottage Residence of unusual interest and romantic association, containing 2 reception rooms, loggia, 6 bed and dressing rooms, etc., garage for 2, and lovely old gardens adjoining river, will be OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION on JUNE 2, 1943 (in 4 Lots) at 3 p.m., the ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as THE THATCHED HOUSE, Fishbourne, near Chichester, containing: Sun lounge, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchenette and usual offices. Large garage and a picturesque DETACHED COTTAGE. The whole with main services, standing in their own grounds, with land amounting to about 14 1/2 acres in all. The House and Cottage are with VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE. Full illustrated particulars with plan may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. WANNOP & FALCONER, North Pallant, Chichester, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. WYATT & SON, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER, (price 6d. each).

WEST SUSSEX Messrs. WYATT & SON will SELL BY AUCTION at the DOLPHIN HOTEL, CHICHESTER, on JUNE 2, 1943 (in 4 Lots) at 3 p.m., the ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as THE THATCHED HOUSE, Fishbourne, near Chichester, containing: Sun lounge, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchenette and usual offices. Large garage and a picturesque DETACHED COTTAGE. The whole with main services, standing in their own grounds, with land amounting to about 14 1/2 acres in all. The House and Cottage are with VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE. Full illustrated particulars with plan may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. WANNOP & FALCONER, North Pallant, Chichester, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. WYATT & SON, EAST STREET, CHICHESTER, (price 6d. each).

DEVON. In an enchanted spot. A stretch of Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Dart. About 9 Acres wooded glade and land. Only £950 Freehold.—HEWITT & CO., 19, Barnfield Road, Exeter. (A.1212.)

DORSET. Sale of Land in beautiful position near Lulworth. Freehold in 5, 10 and 20 Acres each. Immediate vacant possession. No Land Tax and close to picturesque main road through heathland, Wareham to Lulworth. From £15-£25 per Acre. No law costs or conveyancing. Particulars and plans upon receipt of 1s. 6d.—WEST HOLME MANOR ESTATE OFFICE, Milton House, 4, The Plocks, Blandford, Dorset.

RECEPTION AREA. OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in reception area FOR SALE with Possession. Charming situation, yet close to City and main line station. 3 reception, sun lounge, 5 bedrooms. Fully modernised. Attractive grounds and grass paddock. Capital outbuildings. The whole in good repair. Particulars from—DAKING & WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Broadway, Peterborough.

WANTED

BERKS. EAST. (Sunningdale area preferred.) Within 2 miles station. Wanted to Buy, Small House. 3/4 bed, 2/3 reception. At least one really large room. 1-3 Acres. Particulars and photographs to—"F. T." TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

BUCKS. Wanted in high position, within 6 miles Beaconsfield, or High Wycombe. To Buy or Rent Unfurnished, Country House, with modern conveniences. 8/9 bed, 2 bath, 3/4 reception. 20/100 Acres. Stabling an asset.—(F. T.) TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

COUNTRY. WANTED TO PURCHASE with immediate possession, Agricultural Estate, 100-300 Acres. Anywhere, except S.E. and Southern Counties, but Northern Counties and Southern Scotland preferred. Modern House with not more than 8 bedrooms, with good farm buildings and at least 2 cottages. Price up to £8,000. Apply—Box 342.

HERTFORDSHIRE/SUFFOLK District. Lady (with children) urgently seeks Country House or Cottage. 2/5 bedrooms.—Box 389.

HOME COUNTIES, N. or N.W. Wanted to Purchase, Freehold House, preferably old style, of 2-3 sitting rooms and 3-4 bedrooms, situate 20-30 miles North or North-west of London. Rural locality essential. Immediate occupation not required. Details including price to—Box 388.

HOME COUNTIES, or on G.W.R. main line. URGENTLY REQUIRED for Horticultural Research, property comprising approx. 3 Acres or more. 5 bedroomed house. Outbuildings. Main water and electricity essential. 1 or 2 cottages an advantage. Send full details—Box 370.

OXON. Within easy reach of Bicester or Banbury. A genuine old-world House, with 7 to 8 bedrooms, 3 baths. Loose boxes for 5 horses. Small matured garden and paddocks of 10 to 20 Acres. Possession not required until after the war. Apply—Box 371.

S. OR S.W. Gentleman requires Detached House. 2/3 reception, 4/5 bedrooms. All main services. Garage. Nice garden. Country situation, not isolated. South or South-west Counties preferred. Immediate possession not essential.—Box 387.

SUSSEX, SURREY, etc. A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co. have many buyers waiting for properties.—Estate Offices, Three Bridges, Sussex (Crawley 528.)

WEST OF ENGLAND. BUYERS WAITING for Country Houses, Cottages, Small Holdings and Farms. No fees unless business done, then usual commission. Send particulars, photos—DAVEY & CO. (BRISTOL), LTD., 12, Queen Square, Bristol.

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts.—Mrs. N. C. TURNELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 441.

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KINO, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERLOO & OWNS, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

SHROPSHIRE. MIDLANDS (W.) generally and WALES. Apply leading Property Specialists: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS LTD, HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061, 2 lines).

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & CO., of Haywards Heath, specialists in High Class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

SUFFOLK AND EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

YORKSHIRE and NORTHHERN COUNTIES. Landed, Residential and Agricultural Estates.—BARKER, SON AND LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square, Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)

TO LET

OLD WINDSOR. Nicely furnished 2/3 bed, bathroom. Main water, electricity, gas. 4 gns. p.w. furnished. 1 or 2 years.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient
for Main Line Station to London.Sheltered situation in rural country.—For Sale
A UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE
OF CHARACTERMain electricity and water. Central heating.
Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Hunt. Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.
Very Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.
Tennis Court. Squash Court.

24 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly
recommended. (16,730)

NEAR BERKHAMSTED

In the centre of the beautiful Ashridge Country, with walks
and riding over about 4,000 Acres of National Trust land.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE

containing hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms
(3 with lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathroom.

Main water, electric light and power.

Garage. Loose boxes.

Pleasure gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddocks,
etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(M.2361)

DEVON (between TOTNES and KINGSBRIDGE)

2 MILES OF TROUT FISHING IN RIVER
HARBORNE

Capital Small Farm

including Stone-built Residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 reception
rooms, modern bathroom. Splendid set of stone farm
buildings and well-watered land, the whole in a ring
fence and extending to ABOUT 84 ACRES.

ONLY £23,300

Further particulars from: OSBORN & MERCER, as
above. (M.2344)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

In a beautiful position on high ground with really delightful
views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Standing in well-timbered gardens and grounds.

With hall, 3/4 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room,
2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating.

Garage and useful Outbuildings.

Lawns, Hard Tennis Court, well-stocked Fruit and
Vegetable Garden, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(17,349)Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

WEST SUSSEX

CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE AND 73 ACRES
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.Completely rural unspoiled
position. Few minutes bus.
Long avenue drive, under
unique old lych gate.
9 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, lounge hall,
drawing room.
DINING ROOM AND OLD
MONKS' DINING ROOM.
2 BEAUTIFUL LARGE
OUTHOUSES AND ROOMS.
Electric light. Main water
Central heating. Garage
Cottage. Farmery with model
cow-house.
INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS
AND MAINLY PASTURE.

THE WHOLE IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

Recommended by Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, and
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.2345)

HANTS-WEST SUSSEX BORDER

Secluded position 500 ft. up. 1 mile electric train service.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

MODERN EASILY-RUN HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

IN WOODED GROUNDS,
APPROACHED BY
PRIVATE ROAD.8 bedrooms, 1 dressing room,
2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms,
up-to-date offices. FINE
PANELLED BILLIARDS
ROOM. Main electric light and
water. Central heating. Garage.
Cottage.

3 1/2 ACRES

LOVELY GROUNDS



PRICE £6,000

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SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

HANTS. NEW FOREST

MODERN HOUSE

OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER AND CHARM.

£7,500 FREEHOLD, WITH 13 ACRES

and lodge. All main services. Lounge hall, 3 reception, sun lounge, 8 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms.DELIGHTFUL TERRACED GARDENS, PARTLY WALLED, ORCHARDS,
PADDOCKS AND WOODLAND.

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JUST AVAILABLE.

AN ESTATE IN MINIATURE

Between Baywards Heath and Lewes.

CHARMING COLONIAL-STYLE RESIDENCE

2 reception (30 ft. long), 4 bedrooms, (with fitted basins) bathroom, also maids' bed-
sitting room. Garage. Stabling. All modern conveniences.DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH THOUSANDS OF BULBS, AN ACRE OF
SOFT FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, ALSO FARMLAND

14 ACRES

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BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND SALISBURY

Outskirts of favourite old Market Town.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE OF OLD-FASHIONED CHARACTER

with main services and lovely views. 3 reception 7 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom.
Garage. Lodge. Tennis court. Orchard and pasture.

£4,250 WITH 5 1/2 ACRES, OR £5,500 WITH 17 ACRES

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ATTRACTIVE XVIIth CENTURY MODERNISED RESIDENCE

2 reception, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom. Main electricity. Central heating. Garage.
LOVELY GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

3 ACRES

£3,000

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SUSSEX PEDIGREE STOCK FARM

FARM, WITH GENTLEMAN'S QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water
GRADE "A" BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES. EXTENSIVE ORCHARDS. FISHING.

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FOR SALE

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
with oak-panelled hall, 3 recep-
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GROUNDS OF 1/2 ACRE.

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KENT, CHISLEHURST

Occupying a pleasant and most convenient
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TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-
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MODERATE PRICE

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CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE

Unspoiled Sussex. 40 miles London.



FULL OF CHARACTER AND ORIGINAL FEATURES. DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED YET NOT ISOLATED. Close to bus route. Long drive. 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Main electricity. Central heating, etc. Stabling. Garage. Delightful gardens.

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A VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

IN A LOVELY PART OF HAMPSHIRE WITHIN EASY REACH OF WINCHESTER.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF GREAT EXPENDITURE AND IS NOW IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER AND VERY FINELY APPOINTED.

Approached by a long drive through the park and standing high up with lovely views.

12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Wash-basins in every bedroom.

STABLING. GARAGE. 3 COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS OF SINGULAR CHARM WITH HARD COURT.

RICH PASTURE AND ARABLE LAND AND ABOUT 50 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLANDS.

FOR SALE WITH OVER 200 ACRES

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Easy reach of Salisbury, Winchester, etc.



A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE, in a most charming country; secluded but not isolated; on bus route. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Electric light. Central heating. Garage. Finely timbered gardens and meadowland.

ONLY £5,000 WITH 11 ACRES

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THE REMAINDER OF

THE GROVE PARK ESTATE, YOXFORD

COMPRISING 2 EXCELLENT FARMS

WOLSEY HOUSE FARM - About 202 ACRES GROVE FARM - About 153 ACRES

EACH WITH HOMESTEAD, BUILDINGS AND COTTAGES, AND A

COMPACT SMALL HOLDING, About 25 ACRES, FREEHOLD

FOR SALE as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless previously disposed of) at the WHITE HART HOTEL, SAXMUNDHAM, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, at 2.30 p.m.

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WILTSHIRE

Adjoining pretty village on Bus Route.

A SINGULARLY CHARMING SMALL PERIOD HOUSE

SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

Main electricity. Company's water. Main drainage. Central heating.

FIRST-CLASS OUTBUILDINGS

including 8 LOOSE BOXES. GARAGE.

QUAINT OLD STONE-BUILT COTTAGE. LARGE BARN.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT. KITCHEN GARDEN.

About 2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

POSSESSION SEPTEMBER NEXT

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ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM. About 90 ACRES. LONG LOW GEORGIAN FARM-HOUSE. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Excellent buildings. Good feeding pasture and arable land. 1½ miles Trout Fishing (both banks). FREEHOLD ONLY £3,300. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM OF 80 ACRES. CLASS "A" LAND (additional 80 Acres rented). GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE. Wonderful position. Fine views over Test Valley. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Bailiff's house. Model farm buildings. Main electricity. Ample water supply. All in first-class order. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. WOULD BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN INCLUDING CONTENTS OF RESIDENCE.

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22 miles from Marble Arch.

UNIQUE SMALL COUNTRY DOMAIN with PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM. THE MARVELLOUS SUPER-MODERN RESIDENCE occupies an altogether exceptional situation in its exquisitely timbered grounds and park. 200 ft. up, with superb views and perfect seclusion. It is medium-sized with every conceivable up-to-date labour-saving contrivance, has 4 superb bathrooms and all main services. There is a wonderful old grotto and temple with marble floor in the grounds, with historical associations. 3 cottages. Model pleasure and profit farm with cowsheds for 28 and 45 ACRES in all.

PRICE FREEHOLD £36,000

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CHOICE RESIDENTIAL FARM IN SUSSEX EXTENDING TO 55 ACRES

ATTRACTIVE XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE. 3 sitting, 7 bedrooms (5 with basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Main electric light. Old oast house converted into recreation room with dance floor. Farm buildings.

FREEHOLD £4,750

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ON HANTS-SURREY BORDER

1½ miles village and station. London 32 miles.

SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. Charming Georgian Residence. 4 reception rooms, 6 principal and 2 servants' bedrooms (basins, h. & c.), 4 bathrooms. All main services. Partial central heating. 2 grass tennis courts, large swimming pool, well-stocked kitchen garden, woodland and paddock. In all about 21 ACRES. Stabling for 3. Garage for 2 or 3 cars. 2 cottages. Possession by arrangement.

PRICE FREEHOLD £14,000

WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

C. 232

WILTSHIRE

Close village. 4 miles main line station.

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 2/3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Recently re-designed and modernised. All main services. Part central heating. DELIGHTFUL MATURED PLEASURE, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, woodland and paddock, about 4½ ACRES. Range of stabling for 24. 2 garages. Early vacant possession on completion (except stabling).

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000

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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

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(10 lines)

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A YEAR—POSSIBLY LONGER, OR UNFURNISHED FOR TWO YEARS



ADJOINING LANGLEY PARK, BUCKS

Frequent bus service to Slough, 2 miles.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Lodge. Electric light. Main water. Telephone.

LOVELY OLD GARDEN, ORCHARD, GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

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VALE OF EVESHAM

VERY CHOICE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT OF
584 ACRES

INCOME £1,062 PER ANNUM. FIXED OUTGOINGS £63.

PRICE £25,000

SUBJECT TO CONTRACT.

THE PROPERTY INCLUDES

A LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR FARMHOUSE

SEVERAL MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED STONE-BUILT COTTAGES WITH GAS AND WATER LAID ON, AND EVERYTHING IS IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR.

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416 ACRES

COMFORTABLE AND INTERESTING BRICK, FLINT AND TILED MANOR HOUSE

Facing South. Extensive views to South Downs.

4 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing and 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Council's water. Pretty garden with pond.

CHAUFFEUR'S AND KEEPERS' COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 6. SQUASH RACQUET COURT. 3 DAIRYING AND CORN-GROWING FARMS.

94 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLANDS. TIMBER VALUED ABOUT £3,000. TOTAL RENTS EXCLUDING HOUSE AND WOODS IN HAND, £340. TITHE £9.

PRICE £17,500

6 FURTHER FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS, 3 COTTAGES AND WOODS OF 30 ACRES. UP TO 723 ACRES COULD BE HAD IF DESIRED.

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(Established 1799)

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WELL-BUILT HOUSE

7 bedrooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage.

MATURED GARDENS, ORCHARD AND SMALL Paddock, THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

3 ACRES

TO LET FURNISHED FROM MID-JUNE

(OR FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD)

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SUFFOLK

4½ miles from Market Town.

ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bath room. 2 garages. Stabling.

ORCHARD, Paddock, ETC., EXTENDING TO ABOUT

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £2,950

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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

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GENTLEMAN'S FARM

Picture Beauty Spot overlooking Severn. 400 ft. up. Wye Valley. FISHING. SHOOTING. 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light. Long drive approach. Farm buildings. Cottage. No Tax. Practically Tithe free.

175 ACRES

PROPERTY, 85 ARABLE, 24 WOODLANDS.

As one of the healthiest farms in district.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £9,500

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

SUSSEX, NEAR MAYFIELD

500 ft. up. 8 miles Tunbridge Wells.

A MOST CHARMING RESIDENCE. Georgian in feeling without being period. In absolute perfect order. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Lovely gardens, paddock and pond.

2 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £4,250

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.

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SOMERSET. ONLY £2,200

High up. Glorious position. GENTLEMAN'S PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE. Inglenook fireplaces, window seats, parquet floors. Perfect condition throughout. 3 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom, 2 reception, excellent offices. "Euse" Garage. Gardens, ½ ACRE. A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE RETREAT.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR PETWORTH MODERNISED GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE. Main electric light. Co.'s water. Easily run, all on 2 floors. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Stabling. Garage. Nice old gardens, fine timber, small wood and pastureland.

12 ACRES ONLY £6,200.

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LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

EAST SUSSEX

7 miles Robertsbridge Station.

ORIGINALLY AN EARLY TUDOR "YEOMAN'S HALL" OF THE LATE XVth CENTURY. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND MODERNISED. 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Modern drainage. Garage. Picturesque grounds with tennis court and well-stocked orchard. ABOUT 6 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Particulars from: CURTIS & HENSON 5, Mount St., W.1. (16,404)

HERTFORDSHIRE

1 mile from Hitchin Station.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing: Hall, panelled dining and drawing rooms, library and billiards room, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Garage for 3 cars, and outbuildings. Old-world pleasure garden, also well-stocked kitchen garden, about 1 1/4 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount St., W.1. (16,111)

WILTSHIRE

Near Malmesbury



A MODERN RESIDENCE in the best part of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt. 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garages and extensive stabling. Farmery and 3 cottages. Grounds. Pasture and arable land.

**ABOUT 160 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

1 mile from fishing in the River Avon. Golf and hunting. Particulars from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (10,837)

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Near Sutton and Cheam Stations. Half an hour by train to London.

EXCELLENTLY DESIGNED IN THE TUDOR STYLE. 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (6 with h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garage. Tennis court. Orchard and kitchen garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

PRICE REDUCED

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,308)

OXFORDSHIRE

1/4 mile from Henley Station.

MODERN RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated on high ground with fine views. Near bus service. 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Hard tennis court, lawns. Fruit and kitchen gardens. ABOUT 2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

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Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishuen, London"

CORNWALL. £3,500. 5 ACRES. One of the best positions in the County. 12 miles from Truro. Magnificent views. Convenient reach yacht anchorage and sea and river fishing. BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE. Thoroughly modernised. Electric light. Telephone. H. & c. in bedrooms. Billiards room, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 12 bedrooms. Good garage and outbuildings. Lovely gardens, kitchen garden, orchards, meadows and woodlands. OR WITH 18 ACRES FOR £5,000. Strongly recommended by Sole Agents: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,308)

NORTH ESSEX £4,000 10 ACRES
Between Bishops Cleeve and Audley End.
350 ft. up in beautiful country, uninterrupted views.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE. 3 reception, bathroom, 6 bedrooms. Main water and electricity. Telephone. GARAGE WITH FLAT. Gardens and meadow. Inspected and highly recommended by: TRESIDDER AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,290)

SURREY 6 3/4 ACRES
1 1/2 miles station. 1 hour London.

XVth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms. Main water and electricity, gas. "Esse" cooker and hot water. Telephone. Garage. Useful outbuildings. Pretty gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock. £5,000. Inspected and recommended: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,130)

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3, BURTON STREET, BATH. Bath 4268.

SOMERSET

About 6 miles from Bath.



THIS FINE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE to be let, partly furnished or unfurnished, standing in its own Park of about 12 ACRES, with unspoilt views. 6 reception, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Companies' electricity and water. Inexpensive gardens.

Garages and outbuildings.

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Between Aberystwyth and Machynlleth.

THE DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE GLANDYFI CASTLE, CARDIGANSHIRE

A PICTURESQUE CASTELLATED RESIDENCE PARTLY DATING BACK TO THE 11th CENTURY. TUDOR OAK PANELLING. Hall, 3 reception and billiards rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Central heating. Wired for electric light. 2 COTTAGES. LOVELY NATURAL PLEASURE GROUNDS. SMALL FARMERY. About

43 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE CASTLE AND GARDENS.

For SALE BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943, at the COUNTY AUCTION MART, SHREWSBURY.

Solicitors: Messrs. DAY & SON, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; and Messrs. SMITH, DAVIES & JESSOP, Aberystwyth, N. Wales.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

CARDIGAN BAY, NORTH WALES

A CHARMING FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE GLAN-Y-MAWDDACH, BARMOUTH

In a beautiful situation overlooking the Estuary.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, Welsh parlour, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Garage. Stabling. Central heating. Wired for electric light.

SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, IN ALL ABOUT

68 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND GARDENS.

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Solicitors: Messrs. DAY & SON, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; and Messrs. SMITH, DAVIES & JESSOP, Aberystwyth, N. Wales.



FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

NORTH WALES

Near Machynlleth

A MEDIUM-SIZED FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING

3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices. Electric light, Ample water.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, IN ALL ABOUT

38 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE £4,500

HALL, WATERIDGE & OWEN, LTD., Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers, High Street, Shrewsbury (Branch Offices at Wem and Oswestry), Shropshire.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet

and Haslemere

Offices

PROBABLY THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET

c.2

PRICE ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD

BUCKS AND NORTHANTS BORDERS

In delightful country, convenient for village. 7 miles County Town.

A GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM, INCLUDING A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Main electricity. Complete central heating. Fitted basins in bedrooms.

Well water with electric pump. Garage. Loose boxes. Cowhouses, etc. Cottage of 6 rooms.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, TOGETHER WITH AN AREA OF PASTURELAND, IN ALL ABOUT 32 ACRES

INTERSECTED BY A BROOK.

In addition there is a picturesque block of SIX GEORGIAN COTTAGES Let on Weekly Tenancies, producing £50 per annum, Tenants paying Rates.

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

WES SUSSEX & HANTS BORDERS c.4

1 mile of station. Handy for bus route. High and healthy situation. Extensive views.



ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

Hall, panelled billiards room, 2 or 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. Garage for 3 cars. Bungalow with 4 rooms. Companies' electric light and water. Modern drainage.

DELIGHTFUL YET INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. LAWNS, HERBACEOUS BORDERS, KITCHEN GARDEN, WOODLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

3 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

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SURREY. Near Pine Woods & Commons By c.3

Main line station ¼ mile (Waterloo 35 minutes). Walking distance from shops. Near good golf course.



AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE IN GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Radiators. Parquet floors. All main services. 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 good reception rooms, large lounge hall, usual offices. Garage with chauffeur's rooms over.

1 ACRE PRICE FREEHOLD £4,950

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BEAUTIFUL BERKS c.4

Handy for Maidenhead and Reading. 30 miles from London.



THIS BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

WITH ORIGINAL FEATURES AND SOME MAGNIFICENT OAK PANELLING. Entrance and lounge hall, 3-4 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water, etc. Garage for 2.

Large barn and other useful outbuildings.

GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

with hard tennis court, productive kitchen garden, ornamental trees, orchard, in all nearly

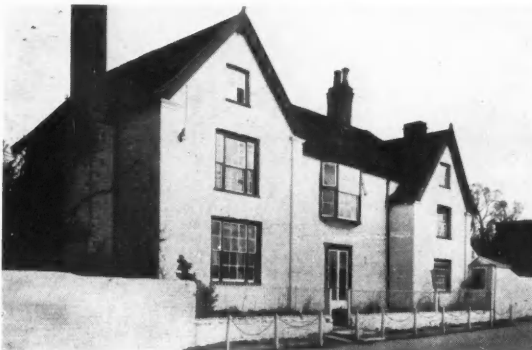
5 ACRES

RECOMMENDED AS A PROPERTY OF EXTRAORDINARY CHARM AND IN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD ORDER.

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OUTSKIRTS OF A SUFFOLK VILLAGE c.3

Amidst ideal surroundings, convenient to a station and about 3 miles Ipswich.



CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchens. Modern drainage. Companies' electric light and power, gas and water. Telephone. Central heating. 2 garages (6 cars). Stabling for 3 horses.

WELL-MATURED GROUNDS WITH TENNIS COURT, ORCHARD AND KITCHEN GARDEN, IN ALL ABOUT

3¾ ACRES

VERY REASONABLE PRICE. FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

By direction of Mrs. Seabrook.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII No. 2418

MAY 21, 1943



Harlip

LADY PASTON-BEDINGFELD

Lady Paston-Bedingfeld, daughter of Mr. Edgar G. Rees, of Llanelly, was married last year to Captain Sir Edmund Paston-Bedingfeld, Welsh Guards

COUNTRY LIFE

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

THE DEMAND FOR DECISIONS

THE Minister of Town and Country Planning described his new Bill last week as "the forerunner of others," but the general attitude of the Government does not suggest that speed is much of a desideratum in the anticipated relay race. For it is a race, a race against time and a race against all those interests and tendencies—some of them definitely malign, some of them only fortuitously bad—which, if they are allowed to get there first, will effectively bar the way to a country which should, as Mr. Morrison said, not only be good to look at but good to live in, to work in and to play in. The victory of Tunis, and the whole North African campaign, was made possible only by the application of detailed forethought and preparation which we want in the domestic sphere for "winning the peace."

It is quite clear that Mr. Churchill and his chief "operational" colleagues cannot now devote continuous care and attention to every domestic decision. But there are others who can, and whose prestige and representative political backing would—without in any way infringing the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility—take the decisions arrived at by a committee on which they sat, if not to the "highest level" at any rate to the highest but one. Sir William Jowitt has made it plain that the Committee of heads of executive departments over which he presides is a good deal lower in the scale of policy-making; and that is one of the chief objections to the "orthodox" method of approaching reconstruction problems represented by the new Ministry and its new Bill. The orthodox method is traditional and unchallengeable by Parliament but it seems far less likely than the machinery proposed by the Reconstruction Reports to produce results. Mr. Greenwood was undoubtedly right in saying that, however controversial the matter may be, everybody wishes to know where he is going to stand on the question of land-ownership and control. Failing that, the outlook remains completely opaque. All local authorities are gravely concerned with the recommendations of the Uthwatt Committee—not to mention all owners of land. And both will agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Greenwood that unless, long before the end of hostilities, the broad lines of policy are laid down and agreed and the necessary legislation passed, then in the years after the war, the efficiency of these islands will be gravely imperilled.

At the moment all ways appear to be stopped. The building industry complains that it is kept indefinitely waiting for orders to get on with its plans and is very uneasy about the

situation in which it may find itself if the war ends suddenly. The new Ministries of Building and Planning may be planning their own future most successfully, but little or nothing is being done in such practical matters as the preparation of local plans or for the use of local material. There is a great opportunity for the expansion of the use of traditional building material in the big housing programme yet to come, not only for bricks and stone but cob and pisé, rubble, chalk and flint. And it would be an admirable thing if the Government were to issue instructions as to how buildings of such materials should be erected. In a letter in this issue Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis refers to such building techniques—not ordinarily accepted as "normal" but the development of which is now becoming desirable not only in order to preserve tradition but in order to provide materials.

OF WINTER ACONITES

GO and tell the aconites,
And let them tell the stars:
Man is dying of despair—
They have all the answers.

Go and tell the aconites,
And let them tell the daylight;
Heaven is blind, deaf, dumb,
Man is dying of despair,
Hope is scattered, love shattered,
Truth's nonsense, death's certain.
Go and tell the aconites
And let them tell the others.

"I have been to them, father."
What did they say, Adam?
"Gold and green," they said, sturdy people;
'Peace,' they said . . .
Rav'n was on their fingers, father.
But perhaps they did not hear me."
Likely not—perhaps not—
I daresay not, my son, I said.

FRANK KENDON.

THE HOME GUARD

MR. CHURCHILL'S inspiring exhortation to the Home Guard on its third anniversary will strengthen its determination to carry out the high duty now entrusted to it. Equipped and trained as its units now are, they would Stand To, if the call came, not only with enthusiasm—they always showed that—but with confidence. Nevertheless, the reflection must have occurred to many that it is now Nazi Europe that is in the position that Britain was when the Home Guard was formed. Yet how many Continental Governments can risk arming their civil populations? Last Sunday's parades were memorable, more even than for their display of disciplined efficiency, for the complete national unity which has made possible the formation of the Home Guard no less than the other great voluntary part-time services; a unity in which every distinction of politics, class, or profession has been spontaneously merged. The anniversary parades were worth while if only to symbolise that magnificent fact. But they did in some cases also illustrate a questionable tendency in the force's direction: to forget the original but still essential character and strength of the Home Guard, namely its entirely local nature. It would be unwise, if not dangerous, for any attempt to be made to change this, whether for greater mobility or closer integration, at the expense of the hedgecraft and way-wisdom in which it excels, and which its personnel regard as their proper sphere.

DESERVING THE PAST

THE saving and reopening of the oldest playhouse, blitzed Bristol's Theatre Royal, in the midst of war, is a great achievement and gives support to Lord Keynes's statement that "the life of this country in the realm of the Arts flows more strongly than for many a year." He went on to claim for the erection of theatres, concert halls, and galleries a high priority in Reconstruction. That is an encouraging contrast to the prevalent materialist attitude to reconstruction plans which have not so far been notable for their attention to æsthetic values. Yet out of this war there are signs that a sharpened, more homogeneous, sense of what must be called cultural values may emerge, a

fusion between the highbrow and lowbrow whose mutual mistrust was threatening to disrupt native talent. In this rapprochement such bodies as C.E.M.A., with its discrete degree of State assistance, have taken an all-important part which it is essential should be continued, possibly extended. Lord Keynes maintained that worth-while production never lost much money now; but private enterprise cannot afford to go on losing money, even if not much, indefinitely. Yet it is immensely to the national interest that works of national genius should receive just that little extra support to enable them to compete with forms of entertainment devised solely to bring in the maximum financial return. Mr. Farjeon's admirably witty prologue at Bristol contained a couplet that expressed the ideal to be aimed at in all branches of Reconstruction, whether for or by the community:

Making it our endeavour, first and last,
To serve the present and deserve the past.

A WORD IN SEASON

AN English word, much used—especially in garden and kitchen—every spring, and containing a reference to the Volga? Answer, rhubarb, or barbarian rheum, the plant from near the River Rha—as the Greeks knew the Volga. Though mentioned in a Chinese herbal believed to date from 2700 B.C., rhubarb was apparently not introduced into England until 1573. And that Elizabethan rhubarb from Siberia was the medicinal kind such as was later (in 1777) cultivated on a considerable scale at Banbury. The introduction of the common or garden rhubarb to the great British public came little more than 100 years ago, though keen horticulturists had known the plant earlier. It was in 1831 that Myatt of Deptford sent some five or seven bundles of rhubarb to the London Borough Market, only to sell three because people confused the rhubarbs and feared the effects of "physic pies." Myatt persevered, and by 1853 he was reputed to be selling 12,000 bundles a day: before the century was out the railways were running "rhubarb specials," and rhubarb was being grown by the acre for champagne-makers! In North America, where it stands 70 degrees of frost as well as do the wild strawberries, raspberries and cranberries, rhubarb is commonly "pie fruit." But, though used as a fruit, rhubarb is in truth more properly a vegetable. Offhand one can recall no closely comparable vegetable-fruit (unless war-time experiments with carrot jam and carrot tarts are taken seriously), but there are of course several fruits which are used as vegetables; for examples, tomatoes, peas, beans, marrows and cucumbers.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM SOLVED!

THE shortage of domestic staff is to-day an acute problem in many households and is likely to remain so after the war. There have been grandiloquent proposals for a Servants' Charter and no doubt there is something to be said for it, but an American lady, distrustful talk, has cut this Gordian knot more directly. She advertised for a girl wanted for general housework; promised a good home for the right person, and kept for the end this magnificent inducement: "Can wear my mink coat on day off." The reply must have staggered even this ingenious lady who could look so deeply into the frailties of the human heart; within 24 hours 600 young women made an application for the place, asking, in incredulous happiness, whether it was really true about the mink coat. Such a thing has been before in that maids have been known to wear their mistress's clothes, but they have done it under the rose, trembling lest they should encounter the rightful owner on the back doorstep. Gentlemen's gentlemen have doubtless emulated them, and it will be remembered that when Mr. Morgan's trunks were searched there were found some shirts and waistcoats belonging to Major Pendergast. It is a very different matter, however, if the maid may go out openly be-minked and look her mistress squarely between the eyes. Here is a little practice worth a vast deal of theory. Ladies may in future put a pistol to their husbands' heads, saying: "Give me my mink coat or do the washing-up yourself."

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Maj r C. S. JARVIS



E. W. Tattersall

ISLAND SPRING: HIGH CORRIE, ARRAN

THESE is one school of thought in the fishing world—a small one possibly—which holds the view that a fly-box containing some sixteen varieties of lures is quite unnecessary, as they themselves are prepared to go forth on any dry-fly water at any time of the year—may-fly season excepted—and obtain the fish they want with one of three patterns. The three patterns vary according to the views of the fisherman, but I have noticed that the Wickham's Fancy finds a place among them usually, and frequently the ginger-tipped quill. At times I feel inclined to agree with these conservative-minded anglers, though, if one followed out the teachings of their creed, it would deprive fishing of one of its interests—the trial of various attractive new patterns as they are evolved. A well-filled fly-box too is a pleasant thing to study during the dull days of winter, a pleasure only marred on those occasions when one finds that the moth has established itself in most of the compartments.

SOMETIMES, however, one's leanings towards the three-fly-only school receive a setback, and I wish a knowledgeable adherent to the belief had been with me on the opening day on a chalk stream this season to tell me what fly to put up. The rise started at midday and went on intermittently until 4 p.m.—which was from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. according to the trout—and it was a very peculiar rise, coming in short sharp bursts like machine-gun fire, followed by long lulls when only an odd fish moved. Another rod and I with fairly well-stocked fly-boxes tried almost every lure we possessed, and we scooped fly off the water, picked them off the sedges and chased them along the banks to discover what insect it was the trout were taking. We seemed never to catch the same species of fly twice and whatever lure we put on was ignored consistently when it was put over a fish in the correct manner. It was not a blank day as we caught several trout, but it was unsatisfactory, as all of them were hooked by accident—the fly being taken when we were having a trial cast to ascertain the length, after it had dragged past the fish we were aiming at, or when we were reeling in disgustedly.

The "nymphites" will say at once: "The fish were nymphing and not taking the surface fly at all," but the "nymphites" would be wrong as there was one light-winged fly on the water which the trout were favouring to the exclusion of everything else, though what that particular insect was we did not discover. This happened by the way on a very free-taking stream where on almost every other day of the season the three-fly man would be able to prove his theory correct.

FROM the detached point of view of the onlooker, I have come to the conclusion that the mistle-thrush is not nearly so popular with other birds as he thinks he is, and a visitation which really upsets and exasperates the garden regulars is the arrival in spring with his wife, for nesting purposes in the orchard, of this noisy, ruffled and conspicuously-marked waterfowler, who blunders in on the preserves of other and more refined birds as if he had a prescriptive right to them. The word "blunders" describes his movements correctly for he comes down on the lawn as if he were making his first descent by parachute from an aeroplane, and lands in the branches of a tree with a crash, only maintaining his

balance after a struggle. The whole noisy business is obviously most irritating to the old residents, who, despite little differences, such as the long-standing tiff between the robins and the great tits, have been in peaceful occupation of the lawns, flower beds and birds' breakfast-table all the year. The situation is suggestive of that in one of those quiet residential hotels, where every guest has a prescriptive right to a certain chair, when a hearty, large-sized passing motorist, with an equally hearty large-sized wife, barges into the preserve shouting at the top of his voice and pulls up the two most comfortable chairs completely round the small fireplace.

FOR the last fortnight a pair of mistle-thrushes have constituted themselves a noisy nuisance in the garden, invading the hunting-grounds of the old residents, making loud and rude remarks on the fare provided and equally rude remarks about their neighbours. It is impossible to move a yard without meeting a vociferous and aggressive mistle-thrush behaving as if he were the only bird in the world.

IMAGINE that every reader at some time in his life has seen at his club, mess, hotel, or other place within the meaning of the Act, the oft-enacted scene of fury when the typical red-faced colonel goes to the bathroom equipped with his towel and sponge to find that it has just been vacated by a typical water-splashing subaltern. Also we all know that maxim printed on a card in a conspicuous place on the wall to the effect that members and guests are requested to leave the bathroom in the state in which they would like to find it themselves—a maxim which the colonel's predecessors ignores always. I saw this well-known scene played the other morning when our robin, a most choleric and fussy old gentleman, arrived at the bird-bath for his usual plunge just after the mistle-thrush had vacated it; and the condition was that which one would expect from a bird like a mistle-thrush. Everything in the vicinity of the bath was soaked with water, including the food on the nearby breakfast-table, and the bath itself was completely empty. "A fuller crimson came upon the robin's breast" as he bobbed furiously on the edge of the bath and his chattered remarks were presumably fitted to the occasion.

AT the end of last war I shot several times on Mariut Lake, which divides the Libyan Desert from Alexandria, and the sport which was constant from dawn onwards tailed off at 9 a.m. when the birds settled down for a midday siesta in the centre of the huge stretch of water. One day I persuaded a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps, as it was then, to come over and swoop down on the dense mass of ducks lying in a black line along the horizon, and he did it most effectively, roaring up a mile-long pack of birds at a height of about 20 ft. For the next 10 minutes the sport was terrific and, if the pilot had known anything

about duck, might have continued terrific for an hour or more, but unfortunately he spotted a flight of pelican which he thought were outsize ducks of great culinary value. He spent the rest of the morning trying to shepherd the pelicans over my hide, and I obtained a wonderful view of an aeroplane *versus* bird contest at a game of cross tag, with the birds leading on points—and nothing else.

I READ recently that, in order to cope with the shipping situation, the Americans were refitting for their own coastal work some of their big wooden five- and six-masted auxiliary schooners, which they mass-produced in great numbers for the same purpose in the latter part of last war. This is a fore-and-aft rig which has always been popular in the United States, but which for some unknown reason was never employed in this country except for quite small coasting vessels. The British shipbuilder was content with a two- or three-masted schooner of some 400 tons or less, while the Americans ran to six and even seven masts with a tonnage of 2,000 or more. It was a wonderful sight to see one of these many-masted monsters with all sail set heeling over to the wind on her quarter, and ripping through the water at a rate considerably greater than that of the ordinary tanker.

I RECALL that one saw them in all parts of the world in 1918, and perhaps for two or three years after peace was proclaimed when the shipping shortage was still acute, and off the island of Crete I saw one homeward bound with her poop deck crowded with passengers from the East. This was in the spring of 1919 when throughout the East there were thousands of British exiles who, because of the war, had not been able to take leave for five years or more, and were all endeavouring to get home at the same time with accommodation available for one-tenth of the number. All the Eastern ports were crowded with homesick officials and planters doing what is called the "pier head jump," and willing to travel in anything that would float, with a berth in the fore-castle, if the captain could be persuaded to take them. Such scenes will be enacted again at the conclusion of this war with possibly even less shipping available to cope with the rush.

As shipping was released from transport work and new tonnage was launched the big schooners disappeared almost entirely from the high seas, and at various small ports and estuaries in England and the Mediterranean one saw them laid up in rows. One or two were sold at a very low price as private yachts, but a 2,000-ton vessel requiring a crew of at least sixteen was rather more than the average yacht owner could afford. It was, however, the fact that these big cargo-carrying schooners could be handled by sixteen men which made them popular with the Americans in sailing-ship days, as a square-rigged ship of the same size could not very well be managed with a crew of fewer than thirty.

SAVING THE SOUTH DOWNS

Written and Illustrated by NORMAN WYMER

IN all England, I suppose, there are few districts more famous or more lovely than the 80 miles stretch of rolling South Downs extending across Sussex from Kent to Hampshire. Because they are famous they are constantly threatened by different forms of spoliation; because they are beautiful, they are worth protecting.

Fortunately more than 1,000 true country-lovers living on or near the Downs are the first to appreciate this, and they are running what I think may be a unique society, designed to prevent any form of harm to the countryside. It is a great step towards the preservation of rural England. So comprehensive and successful is their scheme that it is an example of what country-lovers in other parts might do to safeguard their own treasures by concerted effort.

For that reason, if for no other, it is interesting to examine the work of the Society of Sussex Downsmen. These country-lovers have no financial backing. They rely entirely on an annual subscription of 7s. 6d. from each member and on voluntary donations from others who know and admire their work. They themselves do all the work, and it is a firm rule of membership that there shall be no financial gain for anyone.

From a modest beginning, they have grown into a "power" whose views and opposition to schemes that would endanger the downland bear considerable weight at enquiries; while they have also gained the backing of three Privy Councillors, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Moyne, and Sir George Courthope, all of whom are vice-presidents.

Although both the East and West Sussex County Councils have excellent downland planning schemes, which do much to restrict undesirable building, the Society of Sussex Downsmen can claim to have been the pioneers of



A VIEW FROM THE DOWNS WELL WORTH PRESERVING, ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF WASHINGTON

downland preservation. They were in existence for some time before the county schemes were brought into effect, but they were the first to appreciate the great help accorded to their own cause by these schemes. The Society has, therefore, worked in complete harmony with the County Councils ever since—to the great advantage of all who love the Downs.

Under the West Sussex scheme 129 square miles of Downs, above the 200-ft. contour, are

divided into zones, according to height, building now being allowed at the rate of only one house per 100 acres at the higher points, and at the rate of one house for every five acres at the lower levels.

In East Sussex the policy is for the County Council to buy up much of the downland themselves, thus assuring complete control over large areas.

But for the combined efforts of the volunteer Downsmen and the County Councils, many acres of some of the most beautiful countryside in the south might by now have been covered with bungalow atrocities, or spoilt in other ways. The Society has fought and won many a battle against those whose first thought has been for money rather than beauty, and it has succeeded by direct appeal in getting many a development plan cancelled or modified by pointing out to the promoters the injurious effects which such a plan would have.

The aims and duties of the Society of Sussex Downsmen are manifold. They have formed their own downland patrol, each of whose members either is a police pensioner or is enrolled in the Special Constabulary with full police powers to act on the Downs. The patrol receives the fullest support of the county constabularies.

The Society also has its own trust—the South Downs Preservation Trust—whose object is to buy and preserve large areas of downland and any ancient building which is in danger of being demolished or spoilt, and to control the nature and position of new buildings.

They have divided the entire area of the South Downs, from Hampshire to Eastbourne, into 11 zones, each zone being in the charge of a district officer with a number of members, including a downland patrol, under him. Each district officer assumes responsibility for his area, and reports to the Society's headquarters at Portslade any possible or threatened vandalism.

The district officers arrange an excellent system of control. Regular patrols of the Downs



REFLECTIONS IN THE WATER ADD TO THE BEAUTY OF STOPHAM BRIDGE

are carried out on horseback, cycle, and foot. The putting up of downland for sale is immediately reported, so that investigations can be made. Complete records are kept of every footpath or right of way that falls to the plough, and of every milestone that is removed, so as to ensure that all are restored after the war.

In the summer the duties of the patrols also include seeing, as far as possible, that picnickers and holiday-makers (there are still plenty in spite of the war) do not uproot wild flowers or cause other damage, and that they deposit their rubbish in the special litter baskets set up in various parts. Anyone throwing rubbish on the Downs is liable to a £2 fine. Also, when private motoring is re-started, no one will be allowed to drive more than 15 yds. on to the grass.

The patrols wear no uniforms, so that would-be offenders will never know when it is safe to ignore the regulations.

Captain Bately, the Society's chairman, assures me, however, that there is no question of introducing Gestapo methods. The patrols will not spoil the visit of anyone who has a real love of the country and who therefore knows how to behave in it.

The Society's greatest achievement is undoubtedly the trust, whose records are already remarkable. Working in co-operation with the National Trust, it has prevented much building, and, in many cases where building has been recognised to be necessary, it has been instrumental in getting architects to design houses in a style in keeping with their setting.

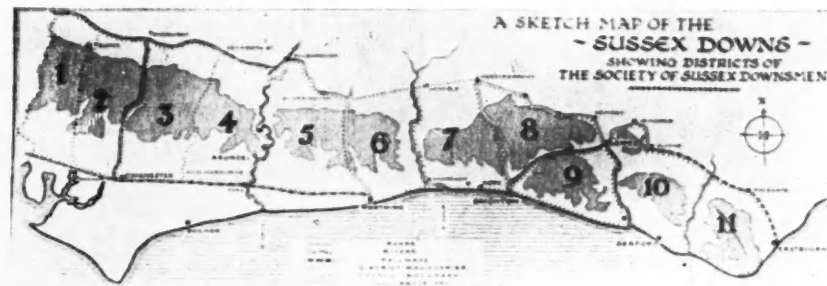
The greatest task lies in preventing misplaced development. One might imagine that the war gives them nothing to do in this respect. That is far from the case. Building is banned, it is true, but there are always proposals in the air, and the Society is out to kill these at birth when they threaten the Downs.

In fact, a sub-committee has recently been formed to devise methods of dealing with post-war menaces of this kind, and interviews with the regional authorities are already being arranged.

The Society has achieved one of its greatest successes in the



A TYPICAL DOWNLAND COTTAGE AT HOUGHTON



(Above) HOW THE SOCIETY OF SUSSEX DOWSMEN HAS DIVIDED THE DOWNS IN ZONES FOR ITS SCHEME

(Left) BASKETS ON THE DOWNS FOR RUBBISH, TINS AND BOTTLES

(Below) THE KIND OF THING THE SOCIETY WANTS TO PREVENT



last few months. By co-operation with the Chailey Rural District Council it has helped to save the ancient village of Ditchling, historic as for some years the home of Anne of Cleves after the dissolution in 1540 of her marriage with Henry VIII. A syndicate proposed to erect 1,000 houses there, but the scheme was fought, and the Ministry of Works and Planning has recently announced its decision to reject the application of the developers.

At the same time, just as much attention is given to saving some small picturesque farmstead as to preserving a large mansion. Every threat to beauty, however small, is combated.

The appearance of one small Sussex Downland village, for instance, was threatened by the erection of electricity pylons. The Downsmen appealed to the Electricity Board, with the result that the wires were laid underground instead, the Society paying the difference in cost. Even the colour of a telephone-box on a village green has been altered at its request; designs of shops have been changed; a road scheme was diverted to avoid shaking the foundations of an ancient church; unsightly notice-boards have been removed.

An encouraging fact is that the work of these few country-lovers is stirring the imagination of others, with the result that a number of Downland towns and villages are forming their own preservation societies.

HORSE BRASSES

By C. BAILLIE-HAMILTON

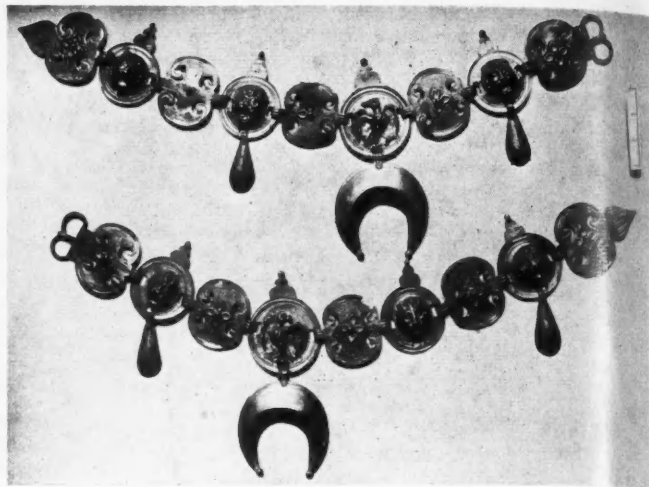
IF we wish to preserve an English character, said Laurence Binyon, we must look long and carefully at those works which bring down to us the tradition of our forefathers. In an age of mechanisation this is certainly true of the study of horse brasses. It is even possible that, with the return of subsistence farming, we may see our country towns gay again with brightly painted wagons and fine well-groomed horses, decorated as a matter of pleasant pride by the carter. Then we shall know that he is a good fellow who loves his cattle and takes a joy and an amiable rivalry in the dressing of his horses. The winding ways of England may once more be lit with the shining of the "stars"—the old horseman's name for those brasses, every one of which has its own story and meaning.

It is, of course, generally known that they were regarded as amulets. But they also had a deeper significance, preserving many facts on the history of the horse. There are big gaps in their pedigree. Long and close research fails to give us the exact date of when the custom began. We only know that their lineage goes back to remote times. There are mentions in the Old Testament (*Judges viii, 21*) of amulets, "ornaments upon the camels' necks," the Revised Version referring to them as "ornaments like the moon," evidently the crescent. Explorers in the Altai Mountains found in the grave of a Siberian chief the remains of seven mares with their bronze trappings, mummified and preserved for over 2,000 years, and the designs on these "trappings" are exactly like those used in more recent days. The crescent is seen suspended from a breast decoration, found upon the Esquiline Hill, Rome, dating from the early fifth century (Fig. 1). The crescents, as found on ancient Roman harness, were called *lunula*, and are figured on the Arch of Septimius Severus and on Trajan's Column.

There are different opinions as to how these amulets came to England. Possibly they were brought during the Roman occupation. In

Norfolk, near the great Roman camp at Ovington, and in Lowland Scotland, they have been found, including the crescent. (See G. F. Black, *Scottish Amulets*, 1893). According to one authority, in Celtic times the horse certainly wore a number of amulets of the same device as in later periods. Some writers say they were brought by the Crusaders, others by gipsies from the East in the fifteenth century. An old Act deals with "these masterful beggars, traveling the country, with their horses, hunds, and other goods," so this is credible also, seeing that these gipsies came from Egypt, Italy, Syria, and Arab lands. Dr. Plowright, however, writes that it is more probable that we owe them to the great wave of civilisation which swept over Western Europe with the Moorish occupation of Spain. Richard Jefferies holds this view in his book *Round About a Great Estate*, recalling that "the Moors carried the crescent to Spain, the Spaniards took it to Flanders, and the Flemings brought it here."

It is at least definite that brasses, as part of the ceremonial dressing of horses, were used in the reign of King Charles II, for I have seen in the British Museum an old print of a funeral procession, in which the horses are clearly wearing brasses. Sundry pictures and old prints, dating from 1700 or thereabouts, also show horses in gala attire decked out with them. A few brasses of the Jacobean period have been found, notably one with the unmistakable oak-apple, associated with King Charles II.

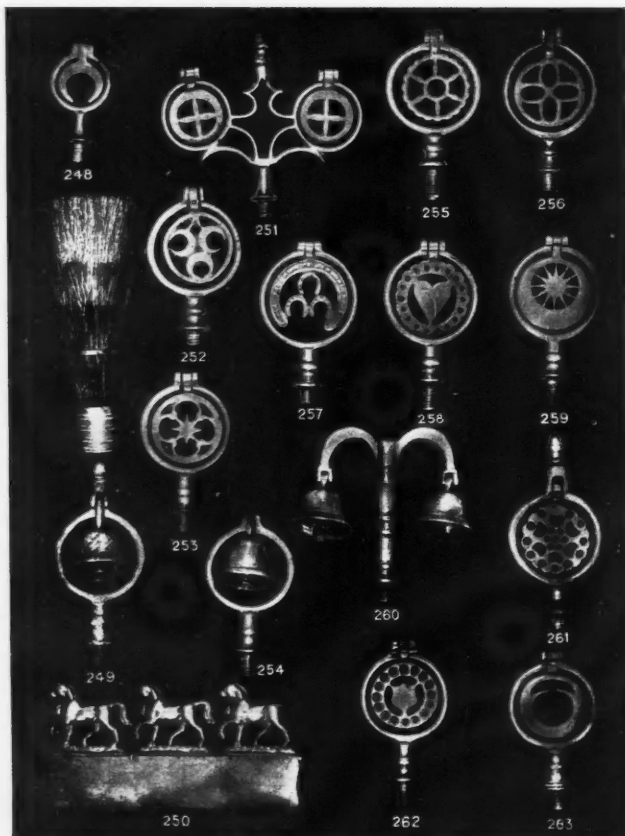


1.—ROMAN BREAST ORNAMENTS

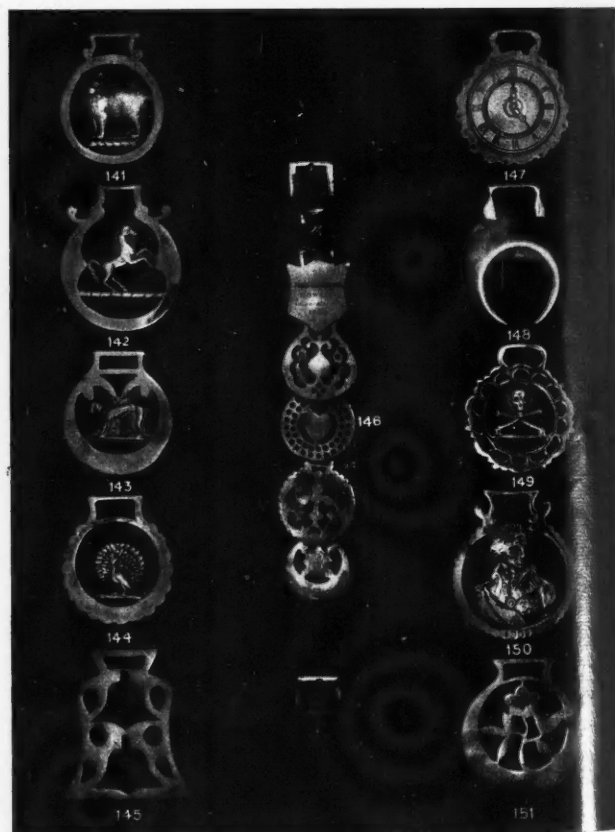
Early 5th-century A.D., found on the Esquiline Hill, Rome

After this period, owing probably to the difficulty in obtaining metal and the slow development of brass foundries, a lighter form of brass was used, though the old designs with their special meaning still prevailed. A star is frequently combined with the crescent, generally eight-pointed, since eight was the mystic figure of the Moors (Fig. 5). This star is met with in different forms: sometimes a plain whorl, a symbol of the Sun chariot, sometimes with rays. An example may be seen in Fig. 7, in the set of six on one martingale.

The heart design is almost as old as the crescent. It may have a sacrificial ritual origin, but there is little evidence that any value was attached to the heart of a horse, or even that it figured in the many sacrifices that formed a great part of mediæval magic. It can be argued that the so-called heart is not really heart-shaped but may be a perverted idea of an arrow-head. In Italy, it was believed that flint arrow-heads fell from Heaven, affording protection against thunder and hailstorms. Mr. G. F. Black describes "mounted flint



2.—"FLYERS" and "PLUME"



3.—OLD MARTINGALE AND FRONTAL BRASSE



4.—A COLLECTION OF SIX FACE PIECES AND TWENTY BRASSES

heads, heart-shaped," among the Scottish charms; it would appear that a heart-shaped amulet had peculiar protective power.

The shell is also an old and favourite design. It was used from prehistoric times as a charm, and acquired great mediæval vogue as the badge of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Iago da Compostella. Space does not permit of discussion of other designs. We can, however, trace symbolism in many, as, for instance, the bee-skep, signifying industry; the spider's web, perseverance; sheaves of corn, prosperity; and the pelican and her young, charity. Many show local or national influence; the Tudor rose, the shamrock, thistle, the Isle of Man triquetra, or the Staffordshire knot.

Bells were traditionally held to be a preventive against witchcraft. But the use of bells had a more prosaic object in the later eighteenth century, when heavy wagons came into use,

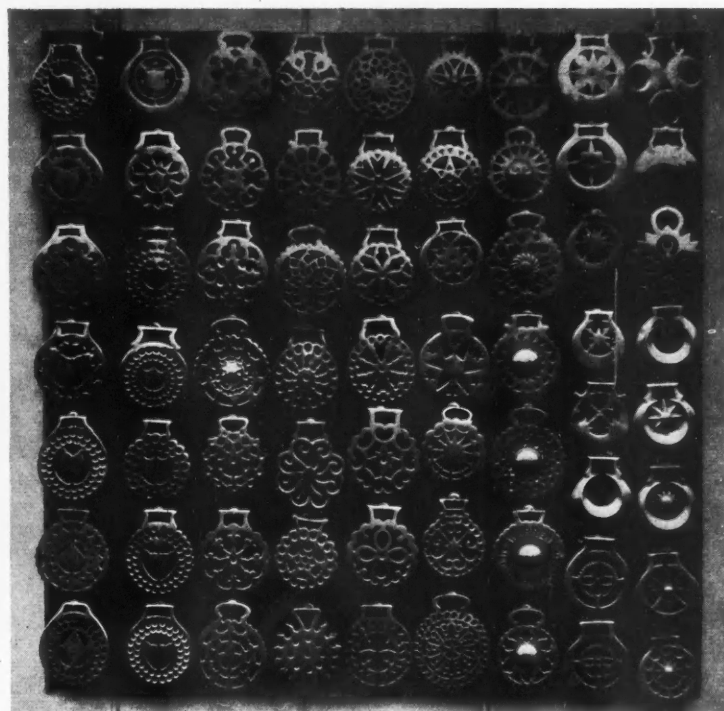
as we shall see in the notes on latten bells mentioned later. Though we may find among these early brasses many representations of the farmer's familiar preoccupations, curiously enough the sheep is never so figured—which is odd, seeing how much of the wealth of England came through wool. And the writer has only seen one representation of a mill, that in Dr. F. Collie's superb collection; yet the mill had a singular importance in country life, and especially in that of the horse. Later still, when education replaced tradition and superstition, the brasses became mere decorations, carrying loyal mottoes or the heads of the sovereign and celebrated people such as Nelson and Disraeli.

It must have been an impressive sight to see a team of four horses, fully dressed, in the early days of the eighteenth century. The full tale would be, a face brass, ear bells, and ear bosses—the bells with an upright plume of home-dyed horse-hair, or ear caps made of coarse straw worked with gay worsted, with which the manes were also plaited. Then the "flyers" or "swingers"—circular discs of brass that swung inside an arched frame, fixed in the headband—flashed with every movement. There were brasses on the martingale, maybe as many as ten, but more frequently a set of six: narrow straps carrying yet more glittering brasses over the loins and shoulders; and to crown all, the set of latten bells, whose function was to clear the narrow road.

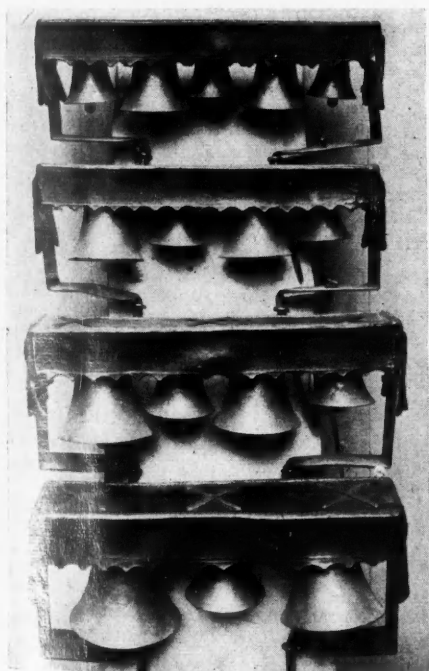
Latten is an old alloy, less yellow than brass, derived from the French *laiton*. There were four sets of bells, called the lead, the lash, the body, and the thrill. The lead might have five bells, the lash and the body four each, and the thrill only three. They rang two major octaves, and each set of bells made its own chord, while the whole jangled and rang in harmony. The framework had a leather hood, frequently with a red wool

fringe inside. The two spikes, which held the fitment, passed down the two sides of the collar along the hames (Fig. 6).

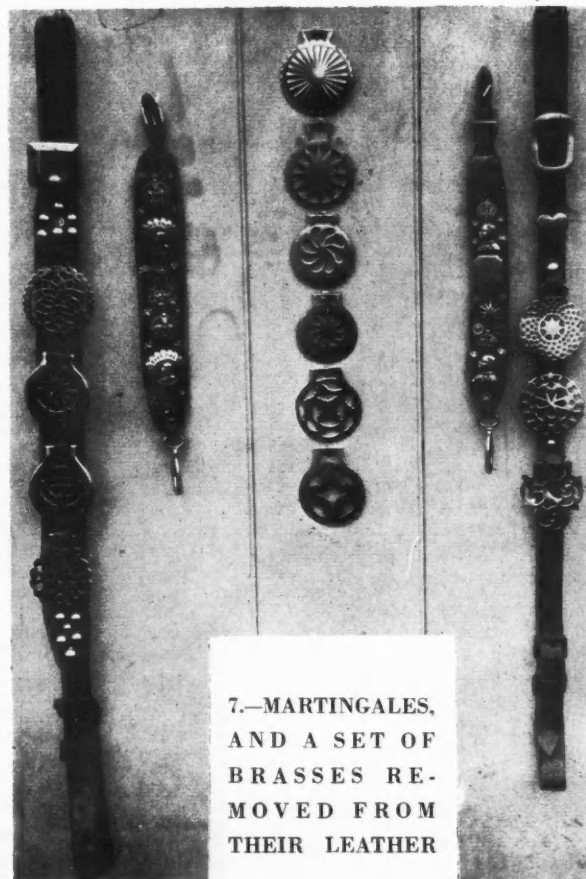
Life, says Sir Walter Scott, is aye rinnin' its ain rigs in another world; yet it is well that we should remember and, maybe, recover some of the traditions and usages that were once a familiar part of daily life. Fortunately there are some fine collections of these brasses, which their owners are always generously ready to show, but there is ample scope for more. These things must not be lost. As Emerson said, "Who telleth one of my meanings, is master of all I am."



5.—VARIATIONS ON THE CRESCENT AND STAR MOTIF



6.—A COMPLETE SET OF LATTEN BELLS (From top to bottom) The lead (five), the lash (four), the body (four), the thrill (three)



7.—MARTINGALES, AND A SET OF BRASSES REMOVED FROM THEIR LEATHER

FISH WITH AN EAR FOR MUSIC

By FRANK W. LANE

INTELLIGENT action and reflex action are controlled by different centres of the brain. In fish the centre responsible for conscious action is relatively small. In reading these various accounts of experiments and experiences with fish it should be borne in mind that not all actions which, to man, appear to be intelligent are necessarily so but may be the result of conditioning built up over a period of time and resulting in a conditioned reflex to given stimuli. Nevertheless he would be a hardy interpreter of animal behaviour who would deny all vestiges of intelligent thought in everything that follows concerning the actions and reactions of fish.

The somewhat *bizarre* title of Professor J. P. Frolov's book, *Fish Who Answer the Telephone*, was but an imaginative description of happenings which the author had witnessed in his own laboratories. Frolov tethered fish in a small aquarium upon a light, flexible electric wire, with plenty of slack to enable the fish to swim freely. When a key was depressed a telephone receiver, submerged in the aquarium, emitted a sound and a slight electrical shock was transmitted to the fish through the tethering wire. The fish reacted to the shock by making an agitated movement in the water.

After some 40 trials Frolov omitted the shock but sounded the telephone signal. The fish reacted with the agitated movement as in the previous experiment. They had learnt to answer the telephone! Even when a bell was rung above the water the fish responded in the same way. In trials carried out by other experimenters it was learned that fish could be trained to move into an under-water dining-room when their dinner-gong was sounded.

These experiments on the hearing and intelligence of fish have been carried a stage further by the German investigators Frisch and Stetter. They removed the eyes from several minnows, placed them in an aquarium and then trained them to associate a given sound with food. These sounds were given by whistles and tuning-forks.

After the minnows had learned the meaning of the feeding-sound they invariably reacted to it: some by diving down and snapping for food on the bottom, others by swimming to the surface and snapping there, and others by stopping still and snapping vigorously.

MINNOWS' HEARING

The investigators then endeavoured to find the acuteness of the minnows' hearing. It was proved that a soft sound, given 200 ft. from the aquarium, produced the feeding-reaction on the part of the fish. Then a large aquarium was placed alongside that in which the minnows were kept and a man dived down inside. The sound was given again and, as judged by their reactions, some of the minnows heard as well as, or even a little better than, the man in the larger aquarium.

The next step was to see if the minnows could distinguish between sounds and, if so, to what extent. Again a minnow was taken and thoroughly trained to the feeding-signal. Then another sound was introduced, one or two octaves higher or lower than the feeding-signal, but no food was given. If the fish reacted to this signal with the feeding-reaction, it was punished by a light blow with a glass rod. It was found after some time that the minnow gave the feeding-reaction only to the feeding-sound, and when the other signal was given it either gave no reaction or else a distinct flight-reaction to avoid the expected punishing blow.

Most of the fish used in these experiments could easily be trained to distinguish between two sounds at an interval of one octave, and some fish could distinguish between the two sounds of a minor third. Other experiments showed that some of the fish could differentiate between tones and noises, two alternating tones, and between four to five different tones. But



A BALLOON FISH NAMED ZIMMY THAT COMES TO BE FED WHEN ITS KEEPER WHISTLES. Waikiki, Honolulu

differentiation between varying intensity of the same tone could not be proved.

In passing, another experimenter found that he could train fish to respond to changes in the water of the aquarium. A blenny learnt to rise to a feeding-place in response to a momentary increase of four degrees C. in the temperature of the water or to an increase of 3/1000 in the salt content of the water. When these changes were introduced after the fish had been trained, it swam to the feeding-place even when no food was offered.

VISION TESTS

Several series of experiments have been carried out in recent years on vision in fish. Some of the results achieved are no less startling than those of the hearing experiments.

Dr. Frank A. Brown, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, has made over 14,000 trials with large-mouth black bass. A small glass tube, with a coloured band wrapped round it, was lowered among the fish. When a fish swam near it food was given. Then other colours were wrapped round the tube, but if one of the bass came near these a tiny shock was administered by touching the fish's back with a wire powered with a mild electrical charge.

It was found that after five to ten trials most of the fish could distinguish between red, yellow, green and blue in strong pure shades. The experiments were then carried a stage further. Shades of the colours were wrapped round the signalling tubes and the experiments were continued until the limit of the fishes' vision in colour differentiation was reached.

Dr. Brown concluded: "It is probable that large-mouth black bass are able to distinguish among colours in about the same manner as would a human being with perfectly normal colour vision, looking through a yellowish filter."

In addition to the facts concerning the vision of the bass which these experiments proved they also provided an indication of the length of these fishes' memories. Once the fish had learnt to distinguish the "right" and "wrong" colours this knowledge persisted for several weeks and in some cases over a month.

Experiments with other fish have shown that they too can be taught to distinguish between the meanings of different colours. Some food was once placed at the end of a pair of forceps with a red cardboard disc fixed immediately behind and then held just above the surface of some water containing minnows and sticklebacks. After a while the fish jumped out of the water and seized the food.

Some pieces of paper were then substituted for the food and a blue disc replaced the red one. At first the fish jumped for this just as they had for the red disc with the real food. But after a while some of them learned their lesson—they made no attempt to jump when a blue disc was shown but leaped with open mouths when the red disc was shown.

In another series of experiments with some mud-minnows, traffic lights were used to give the signals. The fish were trained to jump whenever a red light was flashed; when green was shown they were trained to retire to one of the bottom corners of the aquarium. Within two months a shoal of fish, trained one by one, had learnt their lesson perfectly. But when an attempt was made to train several fish in the same aquarium at the same time the rate of learning was slower. Perhaps, like some humans, fish learn more quickly by private tuition!

These and other experiments go far to prove that many species of fish are able to distinguish between certain colours. The experiments of Konrad Herter have shown that, in addition to this colour vision, fish have a good eye for form. Herter had a "class" of 21 fishes composed of six species. He trained them to respond to various optical signals composed of differently shaped cardboard figures. When a fish made a correct response it was rewarded with food, but when a wrong response was made it was given wax.

The best results appear to have been obtained with minnows and perch. "After training to circles as against ellipses, the circle being positive, the fish (minnow), when confronted with a circle and also an ellipse of different comparative axes, always chose the circle. When various ellipses were offered to him, he chose the most nearly circular. The fish trained to an ellipse as a positive signal chose in the test the ellipse to which he had been trained; when this was not presented he chose the signal which resembled it most closely. Thus the fishes made an absolute choice when this was possible. When the positive signal was lacking in the test they chose the one nearest to it in height and breadth."

"Training to the letters R and L succeeded well (with perch). The fishes learned to distinguish the letters according to their position and shape, and orientated themselves consistently."

DIFFERENCES IN FORM

The ability to distinguish even small differences in form is well illustrated by two experiences which Clifford Bower-Shore had with perch which he kept in one of his aquariums. When he approached one of the perch with the small worm-box from which it was fed in his hands it showed considerable agitation. When, however, he entered the room without the box there was no similar reaction.

Bower-Shore had another perch which had been taken with a net from a pool. It bore no trace of having been injured by a hook. Despite its apparent lack of experience of the deadliness of the hook, whenever a hooked worm was placed in its aquarium the perch would not take

it. But when the worm was suspended by a thread only, the perch rushed to take it.

This ability on the part of a fish to recognise even slight differences in form, as indicated by Herter's experiments and Bower-Shore's experiences, renders more credible some of the stories which have been told in the past of fish recognising various people.

FISH KNEW THEIR KEEPER

A lady used to keep goldfish and minnows in a small artificial pond. At feeding-time she put her hand in the pond and both goldfish and minnows swam over to her and jostled one another in their endeavour to take the food from her fingers. One day a visitor tried to imitate her, but, although she acted in exactly the same way, the fish ignored her.

The owner of the pond said she had had a similar experience when she had tried to obtain a response from the occupants of a fish hatchery. Again the fish failed to respond, although they did so every time to their attendant. Incidentally, a lobster that used to be kept in a small tank in the Forest Hill Museum always put a claw out of the water whenever its keeper came along to feed it.

It may be remembered that in my article on strange pets (COUNTRY LIFE, May 1, 1942) I mentioned the remarkable feat of Mr. R. Vasquez in America of taming various fish, including the fierce barracuda. Vasquez can pet the fish in the water, and even lift some of them out for a short while, and they do not squirm or flop about but remain quiet until he returns them to the water.

There are a number of records of fish that have been trained to do simple tricks. Some of these stories are no doubt exaggerations of incidents which are susceptible of more simple explanations. But in the light thrown on fish intelligence by controlled experiments in zoological laboratories there would appear to be nothing inherently improbable in the accounts which follow.

At the Roman baths in Bath some years ago the authorities fixed a little platform, covered with ants' eggs, over a pool containing goldfish. A piece of string was attached to one end of the platform, and its free end dangled into the water. The goldfish soon learnt that, to operate this open-air cafeteria, all they had to do was to swim up to the string and give it a tug. This, of course, tilted the platform and a shower of ants' eggs fell into the water.

PERFORMING GOLDFISH

The owner of another goldfish trained it to swim to and fro through a small hoop which used to be lowered into the water. Incidentally, there was once a vaudeville act in which trained goldfish performed a few simple tricks.

During an In Town To-night broadcast several years ago a man who used to keep a large variety of fish for exhibition purposes described how he taught one of them (he called it a "higoi") to loop the loop in the water. Asked how he trained the fish to do this he replied: "By trailing a worm through the water in front of him in a circular movement and making him chase it. Now, whenever he sees me, he loops the loop till he gets his worm."

The most highly trained fish I have read of was a carp which was an inmate of a fountain-basin in a park in California. This fish would respond to a call when its attendant whistled; swim forward, backward, or on its side through a hoop placed in the water; and even come out of the water into its master's open hands.

In addition to the evidence concerning the intelligence of fish provided by these examples of training, a number of incidents concerning wild fish have been recorded which bear marks of intelligent behaviour.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott says he was once standing near a small stretch of water when a gilling-net was placed across the only outlet. In the enclosed waterway were several large pike. On being disturbed six of these pike rushed towards the net.

The first pike struck the net and became securely entangled. Immediately the other five fish stopped dead and each of them appeared to solve the problem which suddenly confronted it in the way it thought best. One pike rose to the surface and, after pausing a moment, turned

on one side and leaped over the cork-line. Another pike followed it.

A third pike swam close to the side where Dr. Abbott was standing and, discovering a narrow space between one of the ropes holding the net and the net itself, felt its way slowly through, although the water was so shallow that fully one-third of the pike's body was out of the water during this manoeuvre.

The two remaining fish turned back from the net and swam away. But being disturbed by a man splashing in the water they again turned and swam towards the net. As their snouts touched the net they stopped. Then both fish suddenly sank to the bottom of the stream and burrowed into the sand, underneath the lead line and in a moment reappeared on the other side of the net and were gone.

TRICK TO ESCAPE

A more surprising example of "thought" in fish is provided by the experience of an angler who was fishing from a pier. He hooked a fish which ran out 200 ft. of line before it was stopped. Then the fish turned and swam swiftly back towards the pier, dashed beneath it, secured a purchase on the line and broke it.

Now if the story had ended there one would be perfectly entitled to say that, although the fish adopted the only course which would give it its freedom, it had done so by sheer chance. However, the angler continued fishing. He could see the fish that had broken loose swimming about below him. It was easily recognised because it was towing the broken end of the line and had a blotch on its jaw which had been made by the hook.

After the angler had been fishing for another 20 minutes this fish again seized the bait. And this time, without making any preliminary run, it took a turn round one of the piles supporting the pier and again broke the line!

Dr. E. W. Gudger, the famous bibliographer of fishes in the American Museum of Natural History, once wrote a paper entitled *Some Instances of Supposed Sympathy among Fishes*. In his search through the fish literature of the past 100 years Dr. Gudger came across a dozen or so examples of actions which, had they

occurred between human beings, would have been interpreted as a sense of sympathy or an attempt to help a fellow-being in trouble.

Here are two of the cases cited by Dr. Gudger together with an experience which occurred to him personally.

A man kept some turtles in an aquarium and he used to feed them on gudgeon. The turtles used carefully to stalk the gudgeon before making the final lunge which sealed their fate.

One day, while an observer was looking at the aquarium, he saw a turtle stalking a small fish in this way. As he watched, he saw a larger and older gudgeon swim rapidly to the turtle and squeeze itself between it and its prospective meal. The rescuing gudgeon then covered the smaller one with its own body, and, while splashing violently in the water, pushed the young fish into a more open part of the aquarium and thus out of danger.

A SALMON RESCUED

The other story concerns two salmon. Edward R. Hewitt, in his book *Secrets of the Salmon*, says he once hooked a salmon and, as he played it, he noticed that other salmon in the same water seemed to be much excited. Then one of them swam alongside the hooked fish for a time and "then seemed to make up his mind what was the matter. He swam ahead of the hooked fish and then made a complete turn like a somersault right at the nose of the hooked fish, his tail of course hit the leader and broke it off. The whole action took place within 30 ft. and we could see it all plainly."

Dr. Gudger's own experience also related to an apparent attempt by other fish to rescue the fish he had on his line. He hooked a large barracuda and as he brought it to the surface he noticed that on each side of it there was a barracuda nearly as large as itself.

"These had their heads in the region of the right and left pectoral fins of the hooked fish. It looked as if they had laid hold behind on the breast fins of their captured friend and were helping him hold back. . . . It must be confessed that it did seem as if all three fish were pulling back on the line. When the captive was brought near the boat its two companions disappeared."

A POTATO HARVESTER

THE difficulties of harvesting our increasing potato crops cause growers one of their most serious problems, and solutions are constantly being sought by machinery manufacturers as well as the Agricultural Departments.

A new machine that, with modifications in view, shows promising possibilities is the Helix Potato Harvester, which has lately been demonstrated to many interested parties. It has resulted from research and experiment by Modern Designs, Limited, and Metalair, Limited, and a number of machines should be available for use during this year's potato harvest.

This machine scoops up the ridges of potatoes, can fan aside the haulm, shakes out the soil through a wire-spaced cylinder, and transfers potatoes and stones to a cylindrical elevator.

Potatoes and stones together pass over a revolving cylindrical brush, which permits the potatoes to roll over into a collecting-hopper, while the higher-specific-gravity stones fall between the stiff bristles and are carried



POTATOES ROLLING OVER THE REVOLVING CYLINDRICAL BRUSH INTO THE COLLECTING-HOPPER

past the level of the hopper before dropping out.

The potatoes, which are not damaged during this harvesting process, are collected in two bags or baskets for tipping in turn into a cart, wagon or lorry. It is likely that this extra work will be eliminated by the introduction of a sideways elevator to carry the potatoes direct into cart or lorry.

This harvester can be drawn by horses, but perhaps better by tractor, and it is claimed that with it two workers can clear an acre with a yield of 10 tons in under three hours.

GWYSANEY, FLINTSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF MR. P. T. DAVIES-COOKE

The Civil War left tangible traces about the Jacobean house that, long abandoned by the family and dismembered, holds memories of 300 years.

FIVE years after Robert Davies put up a new front door, decorating it with his initials, those of Ann his wife and the date 1640, the lower part of it was battered to pieces by Sir William Brereton's Roundheads, forcing its garrison to surrender. The Gwysaney people are said to have been under the command of old Colonel Thomas Davies, this Robert's great-uncle, whose portrait by or in the manner of Mytens (Fig. 6) hangs in the dining-room. He was appointed Constable of Hawarden Castle for the King in 1643, but, to judge by the handsome middle-aged man painted some 30 years before, must by then have been getting on. He wears a black suit embroidered with gold lace and stands in front of a table covered with a red cloth supporting his cuirass and plumed helm. In the same room is a head and shoulders of his great-nephew Robert, the then squire and Sheriff of Flintshire in 1644-45-46 and again in Restoration Year. It hangs next to his father-in-law Sir Peter Mutton, Chief Justice of Wales, between his mother *née* Anne Haynes, and Ellen Mutton his sister-in-law (Fig. 5). Robert looks singularly undistinguished, with his straggly fair hair and mouse-coloured silk coat, but the portrait is the more interesting for its realism in that age of euphemism and draws attention to the little-known Cheshire painter who signed it "T. Leigh, 1643." The ladies' portraits suggest the same hand. There are two delightful pictures of the Mutton sisters, Ann (Davies) and Ellen, when they were little girls, in the hall (Fig. 2). They were obviously painted as a pair, and now face the visitor as he comes in at the front door. Each wears a white pinafore over her brown dress, with a large lawn collar, and both have fair bobbed hair. Ann, the elder sister (Fig. 7), is

portrayed as a very prim Diana with bow and arrow.

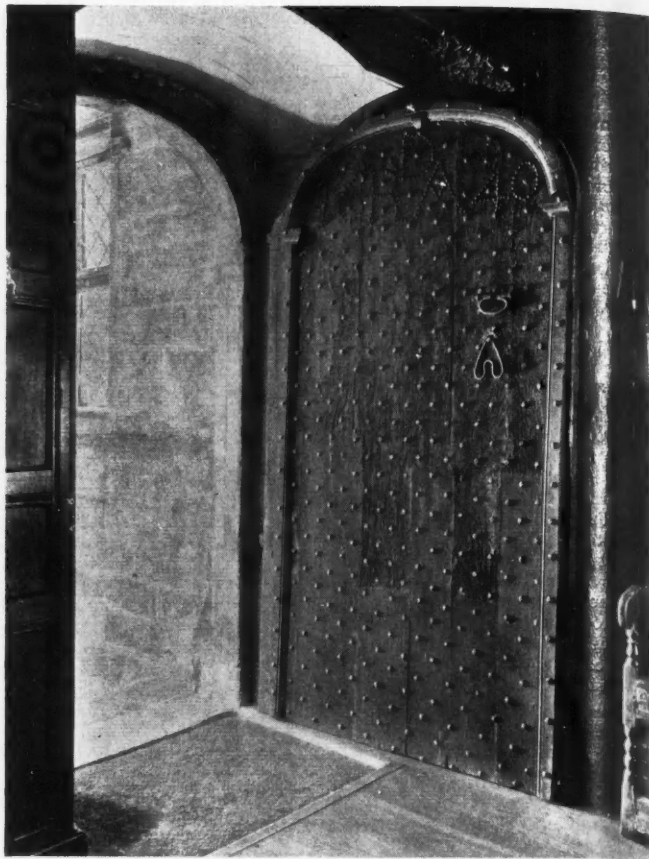
It was she who brought Llannerch to her husband, the house in the Vale of Clwyd which became the principal Davies home for 150 years, and a painting of which was illustrated last week. It had been built by Sir Peter Mutton at about the same time as Gwysaney, and was almost identical in character. The damage done to his own home by the Parliamentarians may well have been the reason for Robert Davies moving to Llannerch, and of his son Mutton making the elaborate terrace garden there instead of at Gwysaney.

The latter house seems indeed to have been out of favour during the eighteenth century, which no doubt contributed to the condition it was in about 1820 when the east wing threatened to collapse and was taken down, together with the top storey. In the subsequent replanning of the inside, the hall, formerly extending the full width of the

centre of the house, was subdivided by the wall seen on the right of Fig. 2 to form the present entrance hall and a drawing-room to its right. At the same time a room in the west wing became the dining-room (Fig. 4).

It retains the wide span of an open fire-place, but in front of that has been put what was probably the original hall chimney-piece. This is crudely carved with massive Renaissance ornament and a shield with a lion rampant on a bend, for Davies. The richly carved stone vases above it may perhaps come from the vanished terraces at Llannerch—the painting shows many similar ones on its balustrades.

Some of the Davies marriage alliances in late Stuart times are worth noting. Mutton Davies married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham. Her uncle Roger, a former Solicitor-General of Ireland, lived at Hadley Green in Middlesex. Before she died in London in 1675, she asked to be buried near her uncle in that pleasant village, where several Flintshire families had houses, and there I came across a fine mural monument to her in the church, by William Stanton (COUNTRY LIFE, May 29, 1942). Their son Robert, known as "an able naturalist and Welch antiquary,"



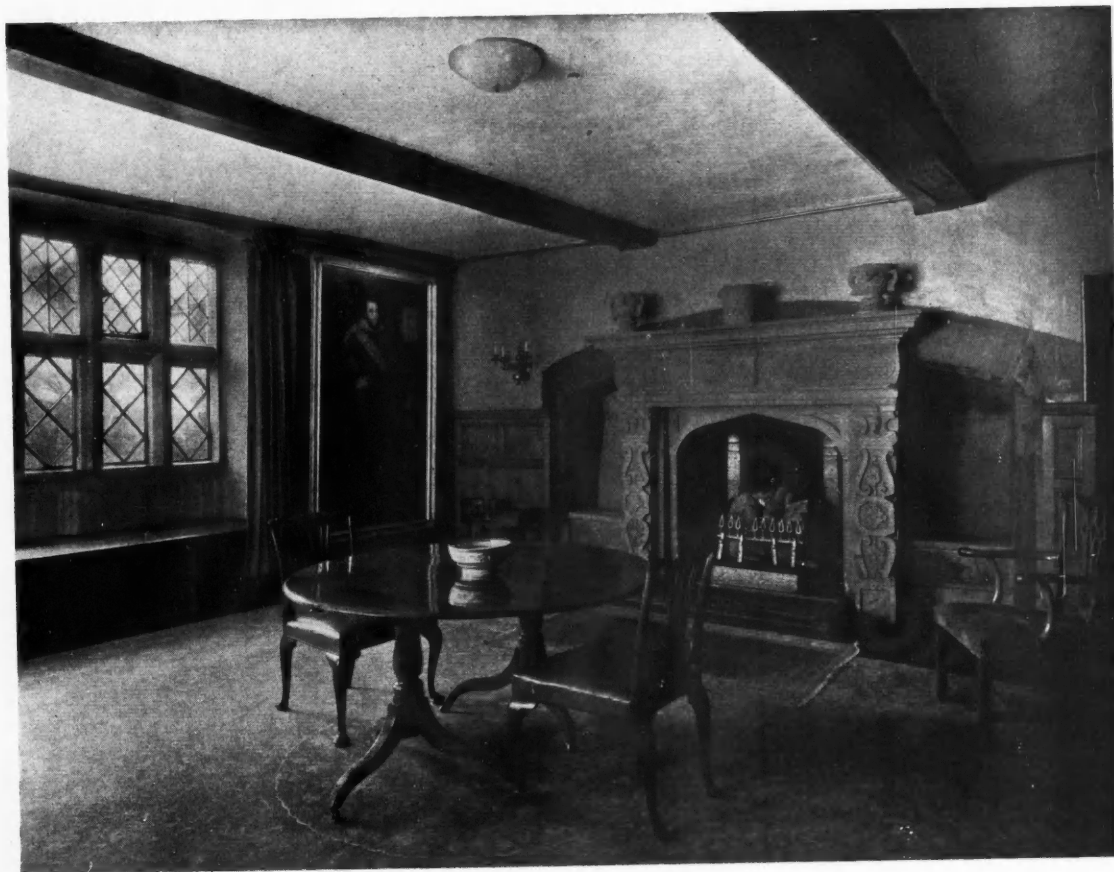
1.—THE FRONT DOOR
Patched and repaired after the Roundheads' assault in 1645



(Left) 2.—LOOKING INTO THE HALL. It originally extended several bays farther to the right



3.—THE NORTH SIDE AND THE AUTUMN BORDER



(Right) 4.—

THE DINING-ROOM

The original kitchen with
the old hall fireplace in
front of the great kitchen
hearth



5.—WELSH FAMILY PORTRAITS IN THE DINING-ROOM

(Left to Right) (i) Ellen Davies (*nee* Haynes) wife of (ii) Mutton Davies, Squire of Gwysaney during the Civil War. Signed "T. Leigh, 1643," (iii) Sir Peter Mutton of Llannerch, grandfather of the foregoing. (iv) Ellen Mutton, younger daughter of Sir Peter; her portrait as a little girl is the companion picture to Fig. 7, seen in Fig. 3.

who collected a valuable library at Llannerch, married a daughter of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Vaughan, of Trawscoed, now Crosswood, Cardiganshire, the ancestor of Lord Lisburn. Vaughan is the legal luminary whose portrait in scarlet robes hangs in the hall (Fig. 2). Robert, their son, who is represented in Roman attire on a superb monument in Mold church (1724), married Ann Brockholes of Claughton, Lancashire. This stone Jacobean house, described in *COUNTRY LIFE*, Vol. XLXXXVIII, page 520, has had a strange subsequent history, having been moved from beside a main road to the top of an adjacent hill. In the previous article attention was called to the analogy between Flintshire and Lancashire 17th-century houses, and Claughton is a case in point. Miss Brockholes must have noticed the resemblance between her tall

grey home and the two Welsh houses of which she became mistress. It is even more noticeable now that the former's site has been changed to one so like that of Gwysaney.

Her son, the last of the long series of Roberts, flourished in the middle years of the eighteenth century. He is described as celebrated for his hospitality. "Almost daily he had a led horse taken with him to St. Asaph, ready saddled, to bring home with him to Llannerch any friend," and there to show him the terraced garden and, if possible, get him to examine the sundial that spouted water in the unwary visitor's face.

On the death of his only son John married in 1785, the estates were divided between his sisters. Llannerch went to the elder, Laetitia, who, having no children, left it to a cousin Mrs. Allanson of Middleton Quernhow, Yorkshire. Gwysaney went to

Mary, married to Philip Puleston of Hafod y Wern, Denbighshire. Their daughter Frances married Bryan Cooke, an officer of the West York militia and M.P. for Malton, of Owston, near Doncaster, the ancestor of the present owner. Bryan's family derived from Sir George Cooke, 3rd baronet, of Wheatley Hall, Yorkshire, one of whose sons bought Owston from a family named Adams about 1700. Bryan, to judge from several portraits that he had painted of himself, including one by Romney, was a good-looking Yorkshireman, and it is doubtful whether he spent much time in the old Welsh house which his wife had inherited. It was soon after his death in 1820 that this developed alarming cracks in its east wing, owing to some settlement in the steep slope below it, and so little did his young successor, Philip Davies Cooke, expect moving from Owston to Flintshire, that the wing was



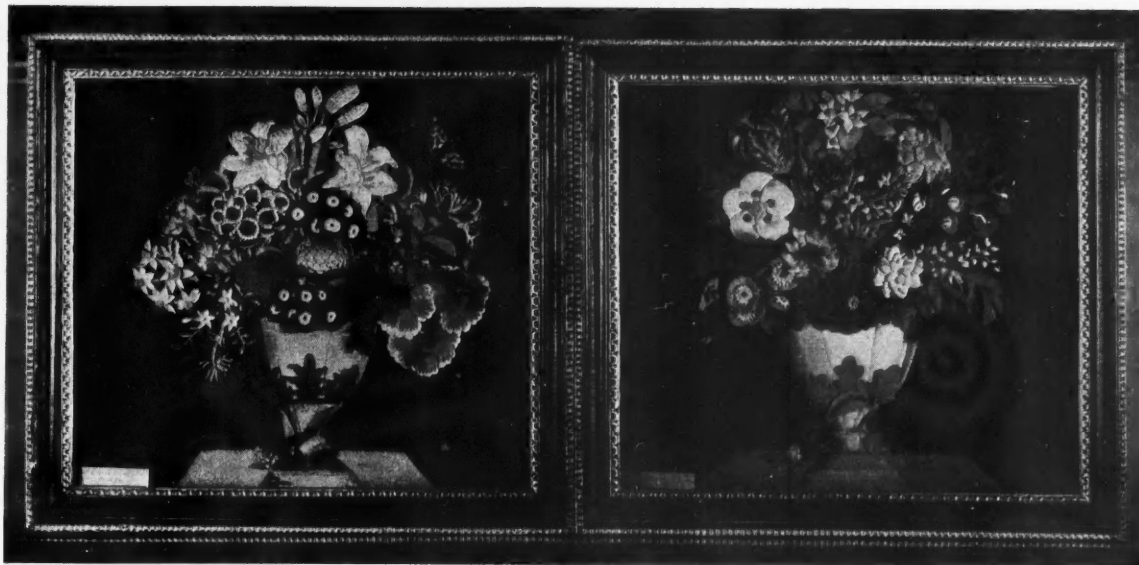
(Left) 6.—
COLONEL THOMAS
DAVIES, ROYALIST,
BY MYTENS



(Right) 7.—
ANN MUTTON OF
LLANNERCH, circa 1625

pulled down and the top storey removed. It was when his son, Philip Bryan Cooke, married a daughter of the famous Sir Tatton Sykes of Sledmere, in 1862, that Gwysaney began to return into the family picture as an eligible home for the elder son and his family. Then the rooms pulled down a generation before were missed and a new wing had to be added on the west side of the old house. His eldest son, Mr. Philip Tatton Davies-Cooke, who succeeded in 1903, made Gwysaney his home in preference to the Yorkshire house which, in its turn, had begun to be invaded by the industrial development of the Doncaster district. His son, Major Ralph Davies-Cooke, still has his home on the Yorkshire property, though Owston itself had already, before the war, been converted to the useful purpose of a residential club-house.

The story of Gwysaney's ups and downs—built under James I, battered by the Roundheads, little valued and deserted by the family for 200 years, then repaired, and now a cherished home again—is typical of many an old house. So are its contents, with the ancestral pictures of two families and the survivals of their loved possessions. Characteristic of Wales is the oak *tridarne* (Fig. 10), the three-decked court-cupboard which is an



8.—CLOTH FLOWER PIECES BY HELENA, COUNTESS OF MOUNTCASHEL (DIED 1792)

invariable feature of old Welsh houses and varied little in design between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. This one is dated 1693 and is in excellent preservation, its wood a gleaming golden brown. An unusual country piece, though whether of Wales or Yorkshire I am not sure, is the Georgian oak dresser incorporating a corner cupboard (Fig. 9).

Many interesting things are tucked away in bedrooms. Among them are a pair of most decorative flower compositions in coloured cloth (Fig. 8). The treatment is in quite high relief, every petal and leaf being cut out of cloth and accurately assembled with embroidery. They are the work of Helena,

daughter of the 1st Earl of Moira, who married Stephen Moore, 2nd Viscount and 1st Earl of Mountcashel in 1769 and died 1792. Her work may have been inspired by Mrs. Delany's "paper mosaics" of flowers, familiar to Dean Delany's wide circle of friends in Dublin. They presumably found their way to Gwysaney through Lady Helena King, who married Philip Davies Cooke in 1829. She was a daughter of the Earl of Kingston, whose sister had married Lady Mountcashel's son.

A tenuous genealogical link, but, as I have good reason to know in connection with Gwysaney, the tie of cousinship can be a very close one. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



9.—DRESSER AND CORNER CUPBOARD
An unusual Georgian piece



10.—OAK TRIDARNE
The traditional Welsh dresser, 1693

PIG PRODUCTION WITHOUT RATIONS

By H. C. LONG

EVERYBODY is interested in rationing problems nowadays, and particularly in ways and means of surmounting them. It may serve a useful purpose therefore if I describe an enterprise in which hundreds of pigs are being raised without coupon rations, mainly by using camp waste and moderate quantities of unrationed and damaged materials unfit for human consumption.

This is being done on a mid-Surrey holding of rather over 40 acres, which until the war was in hand as a building site. The county War Agricultural Executive Committee gave instructions for the land to be farmed. This was not an easy matter, as the land was "run out," and hedges some 30 ft. wide and brambles encroached into the fields. A man of experience was found to take on the practical work of renovation, and in less than 18 months a great change has been effected, with capital supplied by the owner. A start with pig-breeding was made in earnest in December, 1941, with a few pedigree sows and a pedigree boar.

The buildings comprise a very large barn and groups of roomy sties with large runs. The barn has been adapted as a series of farrowing pens, materials for which required no licence. The partition walls are of locking concrete silo block rejects, and the doors are from war-damaged properties, discarded doors being cut in halves and covered with metal sheeting.

Other pens have floors of concrete block rejects. Feeding troughs are of glazed earthenware drain pipes cut in halves and set in concrete. It is claimed that the whole lay-out can be readily washed down and disinfected in an hour by a couple of strong lads of 16.

The breeding stock are pedigree Large Whites and Wessex Saddlebacks, and include some of the "longest" pigs in the country. In January this year 20 litters produced 182 piglings, of which 170 did well. All pigs are inoculated against swine erysipelas, the weaners at nine weeks old.

At the outset the all-important task of feeding appeared to be insurmountable, but with waste from local camps, chat potatoes, and small quantities of damaged and discarded food, it has not been difficult to produce pigs weighing 280-300 lb. live weight at about 11 months old.

To offset the periodical shortage of waste, potatoes have been silaged in barrels, lime being

used to seal the tops to exclude air. This has been found satisfactory, potatoes and lime being fed together.

All food is thoroughly cooked, an installation of two boilers providing the steam heat, which also supplies central heating for the farrowing pens in cold weather. This heating is insulated by baled straw packed over the top of the pens along the back wall, and a hanging thermometer provides a ready indication of the temperature at any time.

The difficult period of weaning without meal has been surmounted, to a great extent, by stocking the sows while in a mediocre condition and feeding to capacity while in pig. (A sow at farrowing time often weighs 400 lb.) A dose of veterinary oil, produced by a petroleum company, is fed to these sows daily for a week before farrowing.

To prevent scours in piglets ferric oxide is used in the feed of the sows while suckling. At weaning period (10 weeks) a starter of chemical and oleo content is used to replace the deficiency of meal. The composition of this starter was advised by a well-known analytical chemist. It is not uncommon to have pigs weighing 60 lb. at twelve weeks. From the age of twelve weeks onwards mineral mixtures are used when it is noted that a deficiency in the garbage is causing a lack of thrift.

These sows have been allowed to run out, and cleared seventeen acres of ground, on part of which a crop of approximately 60 tons of potatoes was lifted last year. Kale and swedes for the cattle were also grown. A derelict orchard with 280 trees was cleared with the aid of five schoolboys (sixteen years and under), one of them driving the tractor and the others clearing the rubbish. Fertility is being provided by ample manure from the stock kept.

This space has been sown with oats and



THE YOUNGEST EMPLOYEE AT WORK IN A PEN OF SIXTY 14-WEEK-OLD PIGLETS

peas and undersown with "seeds." The eleven acres cropped with potatoes last year have been sown with oats and peas; and a further five acres are growing early potatoes followed by kale.

Another interesting side of this holding concerns eighteen acres of indifferent meadow land, used at the outset for rearing 28 six-to-nine-months-old pedigree Jersey heifers. These were wintered on home-grown kale and roots and purchased hay and oat straw. They also receive an oil of which the basis contains all the necessary vitamins to ensure excellent condition. They have been stocked by a pedigree Jersey bull and are due to calve October, November and December. The idea is to ensure the production of T.T. milk.

The commercial side has given the owner much cause for thought, as he is used to a concrete profit and loss account monthly in his own business. He has now satisfied himself that by dividing the number of pigs on the property by the weekly outgoings he can determine the approximate weekly cost per animal at any time. If the figure does not exceed 4s. per pig per week he holds that he must show a profit over the eleven months, at about which age the pigs are sold to the Government at £13-£14.

Among other points of interest it may be added that the men are encouraged by a system of bonuses for pigs born and reared and for each pig marketed. The average number of pigs reared has been seven per litter; the employees are one man and three boys for the pigs, one member of the W.L.A. for the cattle, one tractor-driver-cum-man-of-all-work and schoolboys on occasion.

The holding is clearly a valuable asset to the nation, and the owner appreciates and acknowledges the great assistance and advice he has received from the staff of the Surrey W.A.E.C., as well as from the analytical chemist and the employees.

A few miles away a second holding of about 50 acres has been taken over from the W.A.E.C., and here is being got together a herd of 20 excellent pedigree British Friesian cows for high milk production.



BACONERS EAGER FOR THEIR FOOD

EARLY BUTTERFLIES

By S. BEAUFOY

THE warm, sunny days of spring bring out from its winter sleeping quarters the familiar **Small Tortoiseshell**, one of Britain's commonest butterflies. During the winter months this insect may often be found hibernating inside barns, holes in trees, or in a dark sheltered corner in the house. It stays in one position from autumn to spring without food and practically without movement.

Other species, which hibernate in the butterfly stage in this country are the **Brimstone**, the **Peacock**, the **Large Tortoiseshell**, the **Comma** and, under favourable conditions, occasionally the **Red Admiral**. Consequently these are the insects that are generally first seen.

The **Brimstone** is locally very abundant, but, owing to the fact that the caterpillars feed only upon the leaves of the buckthorn, it is only in localities where this tree grows that this butterfly will be seen in any numbers.

It has been established that the **Red Admiral** can hibernate here, but the majority of those seen in the spring have flown across from the Continent, as is the case with the **Painted Lady**. Although the **Red Admiral** is plentiful nearly every year, the same cannot be said of the **Painted Lady**, which in some years is very scarce.

A large number of butterflies spend the winter in the chrysalis stage, emerging during the warm spring days. One of the earliest of these is the **Holly Blue** which may be seen flitting over the holly and ivy in the early part of the year and again in the summer, when the second brood emerges. The spring brood lays eggs on the bud stalks of the holly, the buds and young leaves of which provide the food for the caterpillars; the eggs of the summer brood, however, are laid upon ivy buds, as these are then coming into flower and provide the food for the summer caterpillars.

The common **Large White**, that pest of the allotments, is also seen early in the year, as well as later. The chrysalids of this butterfly are a very common sight in the winter, being attached to the walls of buildings, on fences and often inside houses.

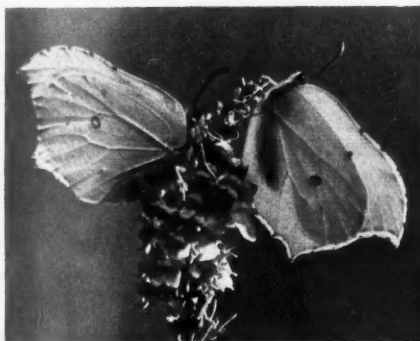
The **Orange Tip** is essentially a spring butterfly, having only one brood, which emerges in April or May. Eggs are laid on the flower stalks or on the seed pods of garlic, mustard, or cuckoo flower, in May or early June. The resulting caterpillars change into chrysalids about mid-summer and remain in this stage until the following spring. Occasionally a butterfly will emerge in the autumn, but this is an exceptional occurrence. The male **Orange Tip** is very conspicuous when on the wing, owing to the orange markings, which can be seen a considerable distance away. These orange markings, however, are entirely absent on the female, which is, in consequence, difficult to distinguish from other "white" butterflies when flying.



RED ADMIRAL



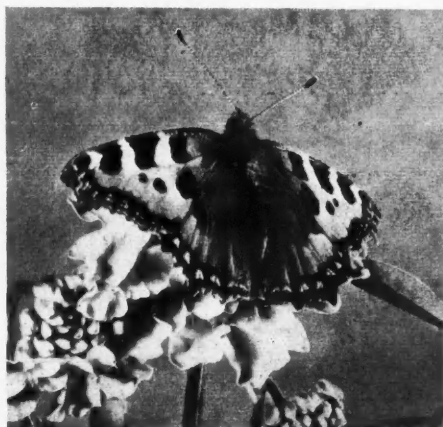
PAINTED LADY



BRIMSTONES



MALE ORANGE TIP



SMALL TORTOISESHELL



PEACOCK



HOLLY BLUE



LARGE WHITES

BUTCHER BIRD: LAST OF THE IMMIGRANTS

Written and Illustrated by ERIC J. HOSKING

RED-BACKED shrikes or, to give them the name by which they are popularly known in some parts of the country, butcher birds, are among the last of the migratory birds to reach our shores. It is usually middle or late May before they are distributed throughout their breeding areas, although, of course, they are to be seen in the south of England well before that time.

This bird is nowhere common, though locally a few pairs may be observed within a small area, while irregularly it is found throughout the south and central areas of England and even more sparsely in Wales. There is evidence that in recent years the red-backed shrike has decreased considerably and is now absent from many haunts which it formerly favoured. This diminution is, I think, part of a natural cycle of events, and is not to be

attributed to destruction or interference by the hand of man.

In the same way we have within the last few years seen a great reduction in the numbers of other migratory birds—the wryneck, for example—and, equally inexplicably, an increase has taken place in other instances such as the yellow wagtail. It is only when a marked state of rarity or profusion is reached that such cases become known, and it is probable that a degree of fluctuation exists in the population of many species which is not noted.

Towards the end of May last year I was able to watch some phases of the courtship of this shrike. So far as I could tell the cock and hen were already paired on their arrival, and had not been in residence for more than a few days. The hen sat on a branch near the top of an isolated hawthorn, and she was being fed

by the cock. Whenever he came near her she began quivering her wings, rather like a young bird, and her attitude suggested that she was begging for the food which her mate was bringing. As he came nearer she crouched lower and lower, until she almost rested flat along the length of the branch.

Two days later I watched the cock fly up from this same hawthorn, rise about 15 ft. in the air, and then warble softly as he planned down again. This performance was repeated three times, and on the last occasion he remained in the bush, where I afterwards discovered the hen.

Generally the nest is built in a particularly dense bramble bush, where it is extremely difficult to observe the behaviour of the birds, especially in the early stages when the nest is under construction. On one occasion, however, I found a nest in a hawthorn bush about 6 ft. from ground level, where it was possible to obtain an almost uninterrupted view of the birds.

In this particular case I noticed that it was the cock who undertook much of the construction of the nest, though he was helped by the hen, who appeared to devote most of her attention to the interior lining. This was largely composed of cow- and horse-hair, with small quantities of sheep's wool, the latter



(Above).—THE COCK HAS A PASSION FOR SITTING ON THE TOPMOST BRANCH OF A BUSH



(Right).—THE HEN WITH FOOD IN HER BILL



GREAT DIFFERENCES IN THE PLUMAGE OF THE COCK AND HEN BIRDS

being collected from the barbed wire against which the animals had rubbed themselves.

In this nest the first egg was laid on June 11, the second on the 12th, and the third on the 13th, the fourth on the 15th, and the last on the 16th. Incubation did not start until the last egg appeared, and this was undertaken, to the best of my observation, entirely by the hen.

The cock, however, was never far away, and he was assiduous in the welfare of his mate, returning to feed her about every half-hour, when he proffered the food in the most gentle manner. Even after the young had hatched (14 days after the laying of the last egg) the cock continued his attentions and offered the brooding hen a variety of humble bees, which he caught on the wing, large flies, spiders, caterpillars and sometimes the cocoons of moths and butterflies.

The young were blind and naked when they were hatched, and in this state of helplessness they were kept warm by the hen, who also fed them on the food brought to her by the cock. As time went on the hen would leave the nest for gradually lengthening periods, during which time she was assisting the cock in the continuous search for food. By the time the young were eight days old, one or other of the parents delivered food every four or five minutes.

On one of these visits the cock brought in the hindquarters of a young long-tailed field mouse, and this he gave to one of the chicks who made gallant efforts to swallow it. Indeed he pretty well succeeded, but could not dispose of the tail. The parent bird stood watching the struggles of its offspring for a full three minutes, at the end of which time the chick was



A BEETLE IS BROUGHT BY THE COCK FOR THE YOUNG. (Right) THE HEN WITH A COCOON BROUGHT BY THE COCK

gulping hard in some distress. The problem was solved by the cock, who pulled out the mouse and swallowed it himself!

The name "butcher bird" was suggested by the curious manner of hanging or impaling the prey on trees, somewhat reminiscent of the custom of the butcher, who displays his meat on hooks in a similar way. Several insects, young birds or mammals, may be impaled sometimes quite close together, but, although I have seen several of these "larders," I have never yet found one which was sufficiently compact to be photographed. I know of one case in Suffolk where the same hawthorn bush has been used for this purpose for at least three consecutive years, probably longer. It has been

supposed that these larders were put together by the cock during the period of incubation of the eggs so as to assure a regular supply of food for the young. My own observation, however, does not support this theory in any way, as in all instances which have come to my notice the food has been hardly used at all, or even abandoned altogether.

There is a great difference in the plumage coloration of the sexes, the cock being among the most handsome of the birds of this country with a lovely reddish-brown back, blue-grey crown and a frontlet of black, and underparts mainly a delicate rosy buff. The hen, on the other hand, is a rufous-brown bird with creamy white underparts marked with crescentic bands

of russet brown. The cock in particular is not difficult to locate if he is in the neighbourhood, as he has a passion for sitting on some outstanding perch, such as the topmost branch of a bush, or on telegraph wires. If he is regularly seen on such a particular perch, it is almost certain that he has a nest near by.

Just as the red-backed shrike is one of the last of the migrants to reach these shores, so it is among the first to leave, and by the middle of August few remain here. Thus it is that this charming bird spends little more than three months in this country, which it devotes almost entirely to the procreation and rearing of its young.

SOME HAPPY GHOSTS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

A CORRESPONDENT, whom I take to be of an agreeably sentimental and nostalgic disposition, has written suggesting that I should essay an article or articles on the text, which comes, I think, from the wireless, *These You Have Loved*. I must see what I can do about it, the more readily as it falls in with my own mood. "Of all ghosts the ghosts of our old loves are the worst," says a character in one of the Sherlock Holmes stories. I will not insult even the elementary student by adding that it was in *The Gloria Scott* and that the speaker was alarmed by a simple piece of observation and deduction on Holmes's part; he had noticed a partially obliterated tattoo mark of certain tell-tale initials. Whether the remark is in general true I will not conjecture, but it is surely not true of the ghosts of the old golf courses we have loved. There is none for which I feel a greater tenderness, though the courses themselves have long since gone back to nature or even fallen into the depths of the sea.

It seems to me one of the very few advantages of having begun golf so long ago that one's earliest memories are of nine-hole courses. Among present-day courses I think of but a single one of nine holes, the peerless Worlington; but in retrospect I see many. Felixstowe, Cromer, Eastbourne, Aberdovey—it was there that my small-boyhood's holidays were spent and then all had but nine holes. As a result the holes are burnt into my memory in a way which could hardly be if there had been twice as many to recall. Each of them has the charm of the affection of two. In all those four places I saw the inevitable increase to 18, but only at one of them I grow hopelessly confused in thinking out the amended circuit, while the older and shorter one is as fresh as if I played it yesterday. No doubt there is something else that helps one to remember. There is no joy in a game comparable to that of moving how ecstatic was the first moment

of wobbling unaided on a bicycle!), and small boys improve at golf overnight. They go to bed almost in tears because they cannot carry a certain bunker; next morning the ball sails over it "with supreme dominion" and there is no going back.

Any course on which such heavenly things could happen must for ever be sacred, and today, as I sit down to my task, it is the old nine-hole course at Cromer that "fondly on my memory rushes" and compels me to write about it. I certainly improved there, for just about my thirteenth birthday I holed it (needless to say with a gully) in 49 strokes. I can still see myself holing the last putt on the green, where gorse now runs riot and trippers eat their picnic teas calling it "The Happy Valley." That score was a great step forward—the first "breaking" of 50 and there must have been a temptation to miscount by one vital stroke; I can only hope I counted right. One fact can be adduced in favour of my honesty. I was playing with Willie Aveston, who became the professional at Cromer and was a very fine player, though he never did himself full justice in public. He was likely to be better than I was, especially as he was a year or so older, and on that occasion I beat him. So I must have played above my form, and see no valid reason to doubt that I really did go round in 49.

I have played at Cromer as a grown-up, the last time some 20 years ago, and I do not think it is purely an unreasoning affection for the past which makes me say that the older part of the course, close to the cliff's edge, is still on the better golfing country. Of the nine holes as I knew them some have vanished for ever. They were so near the cliff that they fell over it into the sea. There was a whole ladies' course, very small to be sure, which had disappeared by the middle '90s. Then the old eighth (subsequently the seventeenth) green followed. When last I was at Cromer there was

a certain hole played to what was called "the old seventeenth green." Those who used the words little knew that there had been a still older green, an earlier civilisation which had been swallowed up by the relentless waves. Finally the original first green, or part of it, went the same way and, as I said, the home green in the valley with the first tee beside it and the little club-house behind are now as Tadmor in the wilderness.

The nine-hole course had certain features of which I have since learnt in grown-up priggishness to think meanly; blind shots, up-hill and down-hill shots, a "gun platform" green cut out of the side of Target Hill; but I loved them all then and I am by no means sure I was wrong; there was a sweep and majesty about those slopes in the downs and a fascination in skirting the cliff-top and looking far out to sea which neither time nor education can efface. When last I played the hole back from Target Hill (the old seventh) with its heartening drive from a height over a valley, and its second shot to a slippery green perched on a hill crest and blown about by all the winds of heaven, I saw no reason to change my view that there was a fine, exhilarating hole, fit for a man to play.

It was at least a desperate hole for a small boy to play, with much hard up-hill work; it must have been for him what would now be called a par six. There was up-hill work at the first hole too; the first shot struggling up the slope from the bottom of the valley; the second, avoiding the bracken, and clambering to the top; finally the approach over a turf wall and on to the green. The green was in my experience unique since it was wholly surrounded by that wall of turf, with a ditch at its foot, such as would be called at Hoylake a "cop." Whether it was there by nature or had been built by golfing hands I know not, but it was sufficiently alarming to a boy inclined to take his eye off his mashie—no, there were no mashies then—off his lofting-iron shot.

The second was comparatively easy and open and brought relief. It ran up to the lighthouse where dwelt Willie Aveston. His father was the lighthouse-keeper, a kind and friendly old gentleman as I thought him, with a beard and a swing the reverse of elegant but not ineffective. Willie was for ever chipping and putting around the second green. No wonder, I used to think enviously, that he was good, with that noble course at his door, whereas I was swept away from it after too brief holidays. Next there was another hole of tremendous length as it appeared, down-hill into a valley with bracken on either hand; and then—but I will not go on, though I could all too fluently. The sixth, up to the green on Target Hill, was formidable; the seventh back I have already described, and finally, after all these perils, there came a cheerful ending, a shot from the top of the hill into the valley far beneath. It was, I suppose, a deceitful one, as shots from a height often are, though it did not deceive poor little me, who could hit his soul out without getting home. It could deceive

others, because a few years later I read, awe-stricken, of how Sandy Herd had played there and being misled by his caddie had taken a wooden club and carried far over the club-house behind the green. Could such things be?

I have been trying to remember with whom I played, but save for my father and Willie Aveston, my opponents have grown too dim. I seem to recall a steward, who would occasionally come out in his shirt-sleeves and play a few strokes in a manner that did not commend itself to my critical eye; but he was a friendly gentleman for whom I had a proper respect and admiration, just as I had for the steward at Felixstowe. This was a delightful old sailor who had had one adventure in life and was often induced to tell the story of it. He had been in the ship which had taken Lord Mayo to Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, when that Viceroy was murdered. This happened as the books tell me in 1872. The story, told in considerable detail, always ended with a good example of meiosis: "Her Ladyship and

all the ladies and gents aboard were very much put out."

That old sailor has been shamelessly dragged in by the heels; he is wholly irrelevant, but one is permitted a little irrelevancy in the sort of article my kindly correspondent asked for, and I only hope he may like it a little now he has got it. It has been so pleasant for me to remember these trivial things, that my memory is already leading me away to Eastbourne in the following summer, to Peter Paxton and the drive over the great chalk pit and the green under Paradise Wood, but I must keep it severely within bounds. It may be better to be a golfing small boy nowadays with plenty of other boys to play, one of the great company of golfers; but there was also something to be said for being one of the elect few, almost one of the persecuted few, whose clubs were confused with hockey sticks by a great, ignorant, mocking public. Even if one had to play many rounds by oneself there was something at once distinguished and enchanting in that solitude.

CORRESPONDENCE

BATHROOM SWALLOWS

SIR,—A pair of swallows are nesting for the fourth successive year inside my bathroom on the lintel above the window. The upper part of the window is open during the daytime, and the birds fly freely in and out. At night the window is closed at black-out time and a shutter drawn across it, and the window is opened the next morning at about seven o'clock. The birds always come into the bathroom to their nest before the window is closed and remain quietly there until it is opened in the morning, without any objection to what must be a postponement of their natural getting-up time. During the first year the pair brought up a single brood, and in each of the second and third years two broods. So far as I have observed, the pair arrive here alone, unaccompanied by other swallows, except that this year a single one arrived a little later, looked into the bathroom, and has since disappeared. There is no other swallow nest in or on this house. It would be interesting, if one could ascertain, whether the pair have always been the same two birds, and what has happened to the broods.—L. OGILVY, *Binsled Wyck, Hampshire.*

WILLIAM PITT, THE YOUNGER

SIR,—Those of your readers who heard the brilliant broadcast by Mr. Richard R. Murrow, of the Columbia Broadcasting System of the United States, on Sunday May 9, after the capture of Tunis and Bizerta, will recall the quotation from the younger Pitt, with which he ended his address:

"This army that's fighting in North Africa is thinking of home, and that's what they are fighting for. They are fighting for 'everything dear and valuable to man on this side of the grave.'"

I send you the photograph of a beautiful little work of art—an original silver-gilt badge of the London Pitt Club, the property of University College, Oxford, adorned with a medallion portrait of the younger Pitt by the distinguished Scottish modeller, James Tassie, who died in 1799. The bust, in opaque white enamel composition on a black ground, is set in an oval frame inscribed: NON. SIBI. SED. PATRIAE. VIXIT, surmounted by a finely chased swag of bay leaves tied with a ribbon bow. On the back of the badge are the words: IN MEMORY. OF. THE. RT. HONBLE. WM. PITT. DIED. 23. JAN. 1806. AGED. 47.

The Club was founded in 1793, the meetings being held on the birthdays of the King and Queen. After Pitt's retirement from office in 1802 the association met on the anniversary of Pitt's birthday, and after 1808 continued to meet on the anniversary of his death until its dissolution in 1849,

The badge was worn upon the left breast suspended from a Garter ribbon. There were, besides the London Pitt Club, various County Pitt Clubs, whose members wore medals of Pitt by Wyon and others.

University College also possesses a life-size marble bust of Pitt by Joseph Nollekens, signed and dated 1811, which was given to the Senior Common Room by the Members in that year. So much in demand were portrait busts of Pitt that Nollekens, as we learn from J. T. Smith's *Nollekens and his Times*, made no fewer than 74 busts of him based upon his death mask, which were sold at 120 guineas each.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highclere, near Newbury.*

BUILDING IN COB

SIR,—My book *Cottages in Cob, Pisé Chalk and Clay*, published by COUNTRY LIFE in 1920, is now out of print. In view of the closely similar circumstances that will prevail again after the war, with all the usual building materials restricted, I am preparing a revised and enlarged edition. In this it is hoped to deal also with certain other building techniques not ordinarily accepted as "normal."

Will any reader who may be cognisant of recent or specially instructive uses of the materials named or of instances where some other similar substitute for standard building has proved completely successful, please

communicate with me at the offices of COUNTRY LIFE (2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2), the publishers of the book, sending particulars and, if possible, photographs?

Interesting new developments have recently been reported from (particularly) the United States, Malaya, and Eire, and it would seem probable that, with the long-continued shortage of bricks and timber, steel and transport in prospect, research and experiment in the use of more immediately available building materials may have been actively carried out elsewhere, as under similar conditions of general dearth during and after the last war.—CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, *Penrhyneddraeth, North Wales.*

CARLINGS

SIR,—I was interested in the letter on carlings on May 1.

The legend that I have always heard was that Newcastle was besieged by the Scots, when the ships sailed up the Tyne from the Low Countries with a cargo of carlings (as it is usually spelt here) thus saving the town from starvation. In recognition of the kindly act the Northumbrians ordered a cargo of carlings to be delivered every year, and they eat them fried for breakfast, boiled for dinner, and made into pease porridge for supper.

The rhyme went:
Laetare and Carlin means Lent's drawing on—
Passion and Pace egg and the Lent is done.

Carlings are extremely easy to grow and I have cultivated them for many years.—JEAN LOMAX, *Orchard House, Huyton, near Liverpool.*

BOOKS ON ART FOR OUR PRISONERS

From Lady Wilson.

SIR,—The Central Institute of Art and Design has been asked to collect books on art for distribution to British prisoners of war to be sent through the British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Organisation.

The need is for books dealing with the lives of artists, history of the arts, famous collections and galleries, and the technique of the arts.

There has recently been a steadily increasing demand by prisoners of war for books on art, and it is an interesting fact that the longer men remain prisoners, the more insistent becomes their demand for serious literature.

May we appeal to your readers to look out any books of this kind that they can spare (or even that they cannot spare) and give them for this very worthy purpose?

We do not want gifts of money, but shall of course be most grateful if anyone who has no suitable books and would like to help the scheme, will buy books and send them to us.

Books should be posted or delivered to—The Prisoners of War Fine Arts Committee, The Central Institute of Art and Design, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, with a note stating the name and address of the donor, and the number of volumes presented.—MARY E. WILSON, *Secretary, on behalf of the Prisoners of War Fine Arts Committee.*

THE PIRATES AND PENZANCE

SIR,—Mr. R. T. Lang, in his article *From London to Land's End*, COUNTRY LIFE, March 26, makes the following remarkable assertion about Penzance: "The town has actual



THE BADGE OF THE LONDON PITT CLUB

See letter "William Pitt, the Younger"



PISE HOUSE AT NEWLANDS CORNER, BUILT FOR THE LATE J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, 1920

See letter "Building in Cob"



THE PIRATES IN THE ARMS OF PENZANCE

See letter "The Pirates and Penzance"

association with the Pirates of Penzance, for the town and fort were built in the seventeenth century as protection against these men. They carried off the men to be sold as slaves and the women to the harems." Has he any ground for this statement? I can find nothing about it in any of the histories of the town and have always understood that Penzance's sole connection with pirates is in the fortuitous title of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera. The unfortunate inclusion (which is never explained) of a pirate in the new coat of arms has fostered this "legend" and was the cause of a great deal of criticism at the time of its adoption, about 10 years ago. I enclose a small copy. Where is the fort to which he refers?

Penzance, which is more generally known as the most western borough, rather than port, since Newlyn is farther west than Penzance, has such an interesting and romantic history (connected as it has been with the smuggling "trade," the Spanish Armada, tin-mining, etc.) that it seems a pity to distinguish it solely by some doubtful legend of no antiquity.—W. JOAN DAIN, Penzance, Cornwall.

[Mr. R. T. Lang writes: "I do not think I need go farther than quote the following, published under the authority of the Town Council of Penzance and its town clerk, Mr. R. C. E. Austin, LL.M., in 1935: 'Penzance is a name familiar to all because of Gilbert and Sullivan's ever-popular opera, *The Pirates of Penzance*. What is not so well known is the fact that Gilbert was not drawing wholly upon the resources of his apparently limitless imagination in seeking the title, as Penzance, as a borough, actually came into existence through the very real existence

of the pirates. So frequently, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, did Penzance and the rich farming district suffer from pirate raids, in which men, maids and livestock were carried off and houses burned, that the inhabitants built a pier and fort from which an effective resistance could be made. In recognition of their efforts, King James I granted a Charter to the "populous vill of great force and strength to resist the King's enemies, and especially Pirates and Robbers upon the High Seas." As for the 'port' I am aware that Newlyn has a charming little harbour but I do not think it would claim to be a 'port' in the sense of that at Penzance."—Ed.]

A TOMB AT SHERIFF HUTTON

SIR,—The recumbent alabaster monument of a boy, in the village church of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, is believed to be the tomb of Edward, Prince of Wales (the only child of Richard III), who died in 1484 at Middleham Castle, Yorkshire.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SHERIFF HUTTON

See letter "A Tomb at Sheriff Hutton"

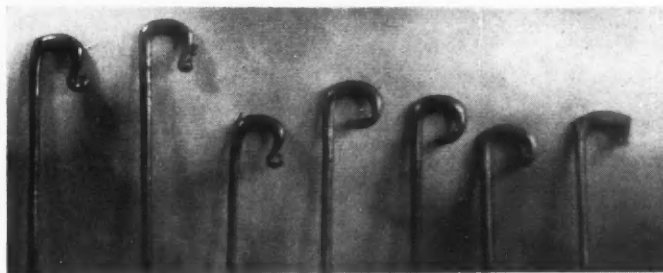
The remarkable thing about this is the fact that Sheriff Hutton is said to be the only parish church in the country having a monument of a Prince of Wales.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, *The Cottage, Langholm Crescent, Darlington.*

AN OLD PAINTING OF SKIPTON CASTLE

SIR,—The story about Lady Anne Clifford's punctiliousness in insisting

judging from the lonely chaise and top-hatted postilion, was painted about the end of the eighteenth century.

Very little about the scene has subsequently altered, except modes of transport. Some of the smaller houses have been rebuilt, but I think most of the larger ones are still there. A piece has been cut off the churchyard to widen the approach to the castle, and the garden to the right of the approach still exists. I can find no artist's signature, but the



SHEPHERD'S CROOKS, RAM'S-HORN CROOKS AND A LOVAT CROOK

See letter "Country-made Crooks"

on her dues as Lady of the Manor of Skipton, from Mr. Murgatroyd, of Riddlesden (March 5), will have recalled to many readers that picturesque Yorkshire town still dominated by its ancient castle. Some may be interested to see an old painting of the castle and church from the market place, which has been in my family for about a century. It is in oils on panel, and

painting is not lacking in some accomplishment, and I should be interested if any readers can throw light on its likely authorship.—H. CURRER WILLIAMS, *Alton, Hampshire.*

COUNTRY-MADE CROOKS

SIR,—In the past walking-stick making was a favourite leisure-time occupation with gamekeepers and shepherds, but of late years the younger generation appears to be neglecting this art and good specimens are not easy to find.

So far as I know, shepherds' crooks were never made in Scotland with a metal bend, but always all wood or with a wood shaft and a horn handle. In all of those with wooden handles illustrated, the handles are carved out of the thicker branch from which the stick, called locally "the shank," grew, no softening or bending being used. The favourite wood, as in England, is hazel (silver hazel, if procurable), but other woods are also occasionally used.

In the illustration Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are shepherds' crooks, No. 2 having a horn handle and No. 3 being a light walking stick. These show different treatments of the tip of the handle: the first two being meant for actual work among sheep, are about 4 ft. long. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are of the attractive "ram's-horn crook" type, No. 4 of silver hazel, No. 5 of holly and No. 6 with a horn handle. To get perfect symmetry in this handle requires an accurate eye and clever hands.

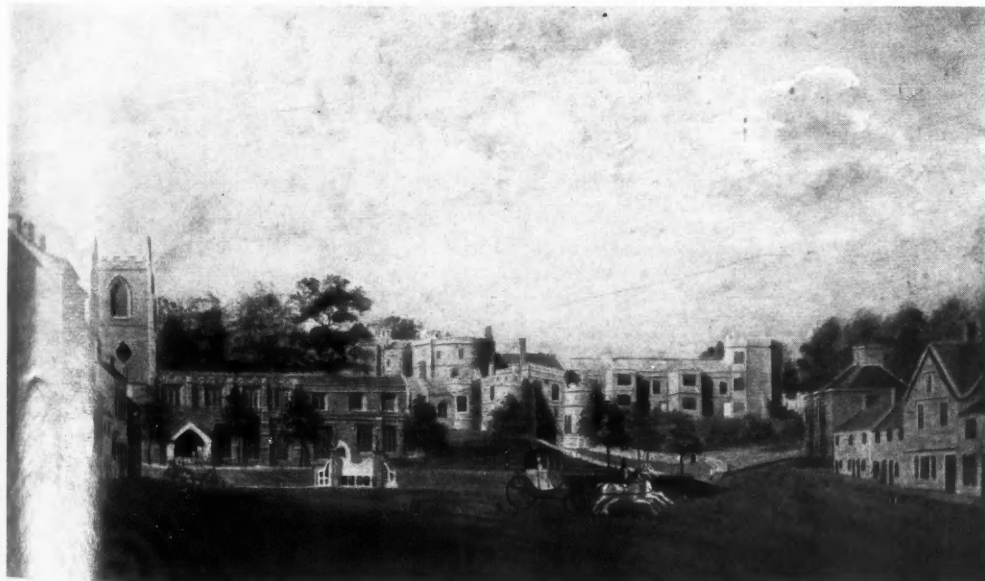
Some years ago the type shown in No. 7, known as a Lovat crook, became popular for stalking and rough hill walking. It has the advantage that it can be cut out of a block that is not sufficiently large for making a wide crook. These hill-walking sticks are usually about the length from the ground to the user's elbow, so that they can be planted well downhill in front when descending.—LEWIS CLAPPERTON, *Glasgow.*

THE SHIP ROYAL CHARTER

SIR,—During the summer of 1884 I was staying at Red Wharf Bay, Anglesea, which in those days was a rather out-of-the-way spot. Staying in the same hotel was a stranger to me, a Mr. John (I think) Bradbury, with his wife and daughter and I was in the habit of bathing daily with him.

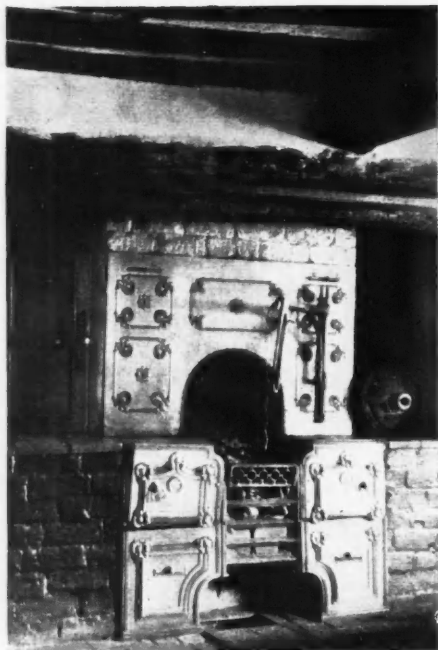
At that time I was only a youngster in my teens, but I had done a good deal of swimming. Though he seemed elderly to me, he swam with a slow, powerful breast-stroke, and if the sea was not too rough, sometimes carried my younger sister, aged three, on his back. Picking a fine day with a suitable wind, he hired a 3-ton open boat, owned and sailed by the only local boatkeeper, Captain Edward Jones, and took me to Moelfre.

On the voyage he told me how he had been on board the *Royal Charter* when she was smashed up on the rocky coast. He said that there were mountainous waves breaking on the rocks when the ship drove on to them, and a dense fog or mist prevented anybody from realising that the bows were on the mainland of



SKIPTON CASTLE IN AN 18th-CENTURY OIL PAINTING

See letter "An Old Painting of Skipton Castle"



A CAST-IRON KITCHENER OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF LAST CENTURY

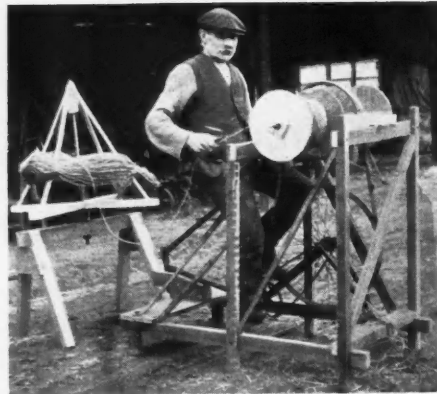
See letter "An Early Kitchen"

Anglesea. Otherwise many would have been saved by merely struggling ashore from the deck through the breaking waves.

We first sailed round to the scene of the catastrophe and I saw that the rocks rose sheer out of deep water, and were large smooth perpendicular blocks like the side of a castle, say, covered with long broad tongues of seaweed, with thick stems. This deep water explained why and how the ship was able to drive right on to the mainland. We then sailed to the little village of Moelfre, and visited a small cottage in which lived an aged married couple, and which was situated on the cliffs, quite near to the scene of the accident. To this cottage Mr. Bradbury had been carried unconscious, when he was thrown up on the cliffs with either two or three limbs smashed, and otherwise mauled, before the huge waves had finished with him. Thus he made an annual pilgrimage to see those who had nursed him for some months back to convalescence, allowing them a pension meanwhile.

Our next call was at the inn, where we partook of a meal, and on the mantelshelf in the room where we sat a large bell stood, engraved with big black letters, *Royal Charter*, and flanked by a tall brass candlestick on either side.

I was told that these items had been rescued from the wreck and that



WINDING COIR TWINE INTO BALLS FOR HOP-STRINGING

See letter "Ways with Hop Twine"

many of the passengers from Melbourne were returning from the gold-fields with their life's savings. Whether any of this gold was later recovered I cannot say, but the bell was no doubt the one now in Mr. Hamilton's possession.—**RICHARD E. KNOWLES**, *Birtles Road, near Macclesfield*.

AN EARLY KITCHENER

SIR,—That "standardisation and pre-fabrication" do not necessarily imply bleak utilitarianism is well shown by the attractively embellished cast-iron components of the early "kitchener" at the old Crown Inn at Cressage in Shropshire.

The style of the relief decorations and the presence of both new-fangled dampers and lugs to carry the old-fashioned sway for swinging the pot over the open fire suggest a date somewhere around the middle of the last century. The high quality of the work is typical of the fine casting associated with the Coalbrookdale Foundry close by, and its pattern shop no doubt contains a distinguished collection of 18th- and 19th-century details that would well reward expert inspection and classification from the point of view of the history of ornament if for no more immediate purpose.

But quite probably this long-celebrated ironworks, fully conscious of its honourable past, has already established its own museum. One hopes so, but I do not know.—**C. W. E., Merioneth**.

A BRITISH PIONEER AIRMAN

SIR,—In Stanford Park, near Rugby, on the spot where he was killed through his sail-plane crashing, stands a memorial to the pioneer airman Percy Pilcher. But for this accident, which occurred in September, 1899, Pilcher would probably have forestalled the Wright brothers by some years by producing an aeroplane that would fly under its own power. He had already made many successful glider flights, and had constructed, ready to fit into his 'plane, a light oil engine weighing only 5 lb. per horse-power produced.

The motorless 'plane he flew at Stanford is described in a contemporary account as being "like a giant eagle." Its wings were covered by 170 yds. of sailcloth, the frame was of bamboo, and

there were numerous stay wires "like the ribs of an umbrella." Men or horses pulling on ropes were employed to launch the 'plane. On the fatal day, Pilcher had flown some 150 yds. at about 40 ft. and was gradually descending when a strong gust of wind caused the tail to collapse. The wings gave way under the strain, the machine crashed, and Pilcher, badly injured, died at Stanford Hall without recovering consciousness.—**L. HART, Rugby**.

WAYS WITH HOP TWINE

SIR,—The saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention" is widely acknowledged to be true, especially in war-time. I am enclosing a photograph which proves its truth right up to the hilt.

As all hop growers know, to their sorrow, their hop twine this year has been supplied to them not in balls, as previously, but in large hanks. Before they can use it in the hop gardens it must be in balls. Therefore, what's to do?

The photograph shows how one large grower has solved the problem. He got a carpenter to make the wooden frame shown, into which the cycle frame, back wheel, driving wheel, pedals and chain were fixed (all in reverse). A spindle and two bobbins were then mounted on top of the wooden frame with a fixed pulley wheel in the centre to take the driving band from the cycle wheel. Finally a trestle was made with a length of round steel rod bolted through the cross-piece of the trestle and the conical frame shown, which revolves freely.

As will be seen, the hank of hop twine is put over the conical frame and the twine is then led through the "driver's" hand on to one of the bobbins; when two bobbins are being filled at once, of course two conical frames and hanks are also used.

After a few minutes' steady pedalling the bobbins are filled and hey presto! behold a well-wound and well-filled ball of twine.

I do not think this invention is patented!

You might like to use the other snapshot showing the Herefordshire way of using the ball of twine in stringing the hop poles when these are taken down and re-erected yearly. The man holds the ball and throws it up and over the row continually, thus weaving a sort of web up which the young hop plants are trained to grow.—**J. SOUTHEY, Sevenoaks**.



HOP STRINGING IN HEREFORDSHIRE

See letter "Ways with Hop Twine"

VILLAGE LOCK-UPS

SIR,—In bygone times the village round-house, lock-up, or cage, as a place of detention for human offenders, formed the counterpart of the pound or pinfold, the place of incarceration of straying animals.

A number of these ancient structures still remain, in various parts of the country, and, as memorials of old-time England, they are worthy of preservation. Some of them have fallen into disrepair, and are likely to disappear in the near future. For this reason, it is desirable that those now surviving should be recorded, and I have made a list of 70 in England and four in Wales. There must, however, be some which have not come to my notice, and I should be grateful to readers who can give me particulars of any known to them.—**G. S. HEWINS (Rev.)**, *The Rectory, Oxhill, Warwick*.

A LINK WITH AMERICA

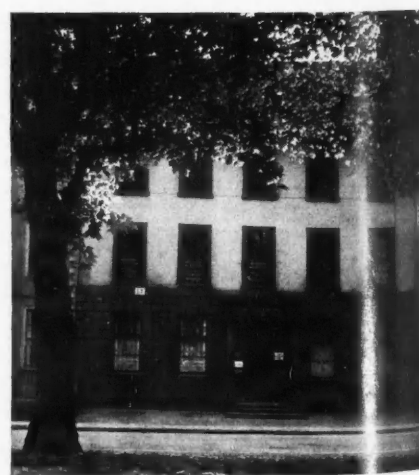
SIR,—The prominence of both America and Poland in the news of the war reminds me that Bristol claims the first American consulate in England, opened in 1792 at 37, Queen Square. The Polish patriot, Kosciuszko, stayed here in 1797 with Consul Vanderhorst.

Our American and Polish Allies may be interested to see this house when in the West Country.—**F. R. W., Bristol, 3**.



THE MONUMENT TO PERCY PILCHER

See letter "A British Pioneer Airman"



THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSULATE LATE IN ENGLAND

See letter "A Link with America"



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TOMATOES
OUT OF DOORS

by

W. F. BEWLEY, C.B.E., D.Sc., V.M.H.,
Director, Cheshunt Experimental and Research Station

THE cultivation of tomatoes attracts all gardeners, for they are appreciated so much by the housewife and constitute a valuable addition to wartime diet.

Choose a warm sunny sheltered site for the plants, because they don't reach perfection in windy dry positions. Good garden soil or land manured liberally for previous crops is ideal, because it encourages well balanced growth which is not too leafy. If, however, the only available ground is poor, it must be manured. Apply lime in the winter if necessary. Then about a month before planting, spread 5 to 7½ pounds of horse or farmyard manure or compost over every square yard and dig it into the soil so that it lies 8 to 12 inches below the surface. This material must be well decayed, otherwise it will encourage stem and leaf growth at the expense of the fruit. Finally, fork well into the top 6 inches a good tomato base mixture, using 4-6 ounces per square yard. Failing this, make your own from one part sulphate of ammonia, three parts superphosphate, and one part muriate of potash.

Tomato varieties are legion, but the following is a short list of good ones:—Market King, Ailsa Craig, E.S.I., Harbinger, Mayland Excelsior, Exhibition, Moneymaker, and Pride of the Garden.

Seeds are sown in boxes about the end of March, the seedlings are transplanted into 3-inch pots and hardened off before planting outside.

If you buy the young plants ready for planting, see you get sturdy, short-jointed plants with plenty of clean roots. This means making arrangements immediately with a good firm to supply plants at the correct time. To purchase badly grown, lanky, diseased plants, just because they are brought to your door is courting disaster.

Never plant before the risk of May frosts has passed. June 1st is a safe time. Set the plants out 14 inches apart in single rows. If you have room for several rows, space them 30 inches apart.

Provide each plant with a stout stake, 5 feet by 1½ inches. Push it into the ground 12 inches and tie the plant loosely to it, using raffia or soft string. Three ties per plant are sufficient. "Stop" the growth by nipping out the growing point beyond the second leaf above the fourth truss. Rub out all side shoots, except the top one, and keep this one short by "Stopping" it occasionally.

Give each plant a pint of water after planting. Then water at intervals to prevent the soil from becoming too dry. The fruit splits when dry soil is soaked by heavy rain. If the soil is moist the damage is reduced considerably.

A light mulch of straw or grass cuttings keeps the surface moist and protects the plants.

Young plants are often ruined by Late Blight, *Phytophthora infestans*. Wise gardeners protect them by spraying with a copper fungicide or dusting with a copper dust. Start at the end of June and repeat every 14 days.

Harvest the fruit when fully coloured. Ripen large fruit at end of season on a bench in a cool room kept at 55 deg. F. Cover them with straw and examine every day. Make use of the smaller green fruit.

Expert Advice Series issued by Plant Protection Ltd., Yalding, Kent

K.L.G.



CORUNDITE, the material with which all K.L.G. Plugs are now insulated, is a crystalline substance of immense strength with characteristics making it peculiarly suitable for the purpose.

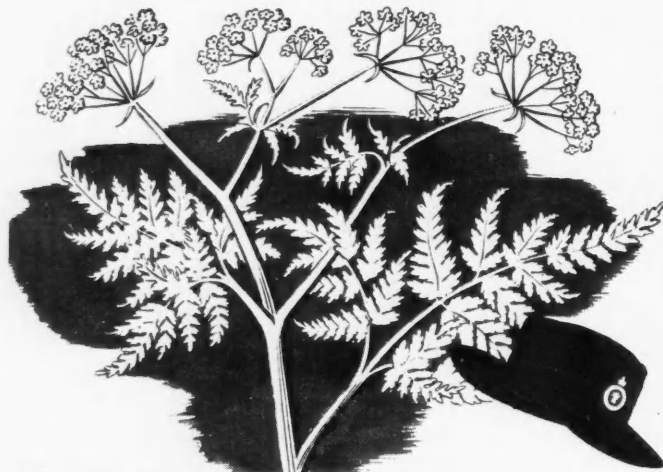
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Queen Anne's lace trims the ditches

—the delicate white blossom waving thickly in the soft breeze makes a lovely sight. But it's a sure sign that the ditches must be brushed: just another job that needs doing on the farm at this time of year —another job members of the Women's Land Army are helping the farmer to do. And all the while, as they go about the work on the farm, they're

learning that it's Fisons for Fertilizers.

Women between 19 and 40 who have never done land work and would like to join the Women's Land Army should make enquiries at their nearest Employment Exchange. Women of 17 and 18 may apply direct to the Women's Land Army.

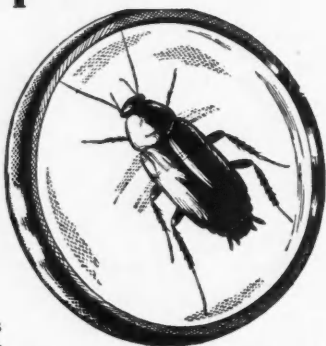
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Cockroaches: a menace to food supplies

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FARMING NOTES

ADVENTURERS ALL

"WHAT'S in a name?" asked Shakespeare. "That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But would it? Perchance yes, but only if some other word had been moulded from our language that sounded as redolent of summer evenings, of velvet-textured petals, of English gardens and scent-laden air. We can say of the word what Thomas Moore said of the vase:

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

And so of many fine words in our heritage of language. Nothing can shatter the smooth and effortless affinity to their subject, or the completeness of their embrace. Rose, Home, Dawn, Night, Love, need no adjectives, no adornments.

Other words have achieved greatness by their descriptive resonance, or by the prestige of great usage by masters of prose, who by their skill have raised them from the common rut to a glory they will never lose. When Shakespeare says:

That beats upon the high shore of this world
or our own Prime Minister:

"... We shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender"; we find that quite ordinary nouns, verbs and adjectives have been thus transformed to greatness.

A few words there are, however, that can stand alone by their own power, rugged corner stones of the structure of our language, supporting all the little words which serve for everyday use, for trivial happenings, for passing thoughts. One of these is surely the word *adventure*, a very symbol of our race and of our history

THESE etymological reflections arise, strangely enough, from a recent announcement that a Yorkshire War Agricultural Committee has formed a discussion society. They are not, of course, alone in this: it is an encouraging sign of the times that farmers' clubs of all kinds are springing up everywhere, clubs to visit one another's farms, to meet in the evenings, to share machinery. What is arresting is that the West-Riding Committee call theirs "The Agricultural Adventurers' Club." This sounds just the right spirit—just the right approach to farming at all times, for every crop and every field is to some extent an experiment, and every season a hazard.

FAR more is afoot these days than the ordinary risks of farming. We are being called upon to remould every section of the industry. Everything is in a state of flux. The mechanical revolution that convulsed the factories last century has reached the farms. The light tractor has changed the whole economy of farm operations, and of transport, but it will require implements exactly suited to its various tasks and gateways through which such implements can pass without waste of time. The crawler tractor has completely changed the possibilities of a whole range of heavy soils, the cultivation of which without it was barely economic. Heavy machinery is available for drainage work, and a wider extension of the mole-plough system looks probable. New devices for manure loading, for drying grass and corn, for potato and cabbage planting, for the treatment of straw to make it more digestible, and for various other operations are recently available. Then there is the question of farm buildings. Some of us are beginning to wonder if the lay-out designed a

hundred years ago in the days of horses and plentiful labour is suitable for to-day—if cheap power could not give us conveyor belts and similar factory devices for removing heavy material from granary to feeding yards or lorry—if a milking shed to hold six cows is not more easily kept clean than one to hold sixty—if we yet know the right kind of floors and the right kind of ventilation for pigsties, or the difference in rate of growth of bullocks in a sheltered and an unsheltered yard—if it is worth while having temporary cattle yards on arable land close to where the roots and straw are grown and where the manure is wanted to save carting both ways, and if so, what is the best form of yard? The Ministry of Agriculture set up a Committee on Farm Buildings some time ago. It is to be hoped that their Report will throw some light on these and many other questions, but probably much more practical experiment and experience is required before any definite pronouncements can be made.

THEN there is the whole question of the feeding of livestock. War experience indicates that the theoretical minimum standards of rations, particularly as regards protein content, are not always necessary in practice, though it does not seem clear if this is because the animals require less nourishment than was previously calculated, or because the home-grown foods on which they are now mostly living provide more. Certainly the basis of feeding has changed, and we must rely more on the farm and less on the bag. This in turn may demand some change in our breeding policy—a swing to the type of stock that can best utilise the bulky fodders rather than the high production or quick-maturing type that has been bred to respond to forcing methods.

Such considerations apply particularly to our dairy herds. Are we tending too much to the lure of high yields at the expense of good constitution and length of life in the milking herd? Are we doing the same with poultry?

THEN there are a whole range of new developments in connection with cultivations and crop growth. Machinery can deal with large areas in a very short time, and it is now often possible for a farmer to do the whole of his cultivations not as heretofore as best he can in the right month but actually on the right day, and often at the right hour. There can be no doubt that this fact has had a profound influence on the crop yields of the last few years, and we can confidently expect to see our average yields taken over a period of years showing a steady increase. Varieties of seeds are being improved, thanks to the work of plant breeders and the dissemination of their stocks by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany. Improved grasses, better feeding and stiffer-strawed cereals, selected strains of roots and vegetables together with more exact knowledge of the suitability of each for varying soils and climates—these will all play their part in steadily increasing yields. Many adjustments in practice also require further trial, as for example, the winter sowing of spring barley advocated by Mr. Alexander in Kent, the mowing of wheat in March, now widely practised in Shropshire and elsewhere, the undersowing of cereals with clover as a catchcrop for autumn grazing or ploughing in, the top-dressing of cereals with nitrogen fertiliser in May instead of early spring.

Other developments must be dealt with next week.

A. E. C.

THE ESTATE MARKET

FARMERS FORMING
PURCHASING SYNDICATES

IT is something more than a conjecture that farmers are forming syndicates for the acquisition of large properties which are for disposal as a whole or in lots.

They may be contemplating the co-operative cultivation of what they buy, or they may desire to apportion their purchase for rounding off their existing holdings, or, if the area acquired is very extensive, as in one case it is believed to have been, the buyers may split it up for independent tenants or re-sale. Whatever the intention, so much thought cannot be given to drafting exhaustive arrangements beforehand, to avoid any possibility of subsequent disagreement. That the preliminary caution will be exercised is fairly certain, for the efficient farmer of to-day is first and foremost a man of business.

JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE
IN FARMING

THERE is reason to think that the large-scale acquisition of agricultural land by certain private individuals may be the prelude to the formation of joint-stock undertakings, in which shares will be offered to the public, much in the same way as they have hitherto been in the case of industrial and similar ventures. Such a land company would naturally spread its risk as widely as possible, by buying various classes of farms, thereby ensuring a measure of freedom from the results of adverse weather or other conditions in particular districts, and the benefit of a variety and diversity of cultivation. Under first-rate expert management such a system might show sufficient profit, taking one year with another, to yield a dividend satisfactory to shareholders who nowadays have become accustomed to a comparatively low rate of interest. Good management might be trusted to improve a landed property, and a joint-stock venture, if not over-capitalised, would be attractive in so far as it would enjoy the existence of the permanence and tangibility of the land itself as the basis of the security. In one way a venture of that type would be more favourably situated than some of the individual farmers who are paying higher and higher prices for farms, for it would have capital resources for the exercise of a liberal policy in management. No more need be said about probabilities at the moment, but it is likely that much will be heard of them in the near future.

WRETHAM HALL SOLD

A FINAL bid of £30,000 was accepted by the agents for the executors of the late Mrs. Claire Rich, when the Wretham Hall estate of 2,380 acres came under the hammer in London a few days ago. This modernised mansion, near Thetford, stands in a district noted for first-rate shooting. The farming capabilities of the estate are attractive, as there are two sets of farm buildings, well cultivated arable, and a good deal of pasture. There is a stud farm on the property and the estate workers have 35 many cottages. The growing timber has been valued at a figure that makes the price realised for the whole estate very reasonable. The purchasers will take the livestock and equipment of the farms at a valuation. Part of the farm land is available for immediate entry. The late Mrs. Claire Rich bred a registered herd of pedigree Guernsey cattle. The stud farm is famous for its Suffolk Punch and Morston Gold King, four times champion stallion at the Royal Agricultural Show, was one of the horses at Thorpe Farm. As

the best small herd in Norfolk, Mrs. Claire Rich's Guernseys thrice running received the award of the Silcocks Challenge Cup. Wretham Hall stud farm was the home of Silvermere, the Ascot Gold Cup winner in 1932.

ENQUIRY FOR LONDON
ACCOMMODATION

AN unmistakable indication of the rapidly growing demand for houses and flats in all parts of London is the number of requests received by gas and electricity supply undertakings from new consumers for the laying-on of light and power. One such electricity board has handled between 2,000 and 2,500 applications in the past two months. The majority of the applicants were those who had taken flats, though there was a considerable number of new occupiers of houses as well. These requests are, with few exceptions, for the turning on of the current or the gas, and not for the running of cables or pipes from the mains in the roads. The latter class of requirement is more frequent than might be supposed, but in practically every case it is met with a refusal on the ground that neither labour nor material is available. The inability of the supply concerns to install a new service operates very hardly against those who are in the not unusual predicament of needing new pipes or wiring owing to defects caused by the vibration of raids. Kensington houses and flats are in much improved request, Addison Road freeholds in particular meeting with a ready sale. Lettings and sales are also reported from the Frognaal and Holly Mount districts of Hampstead. On the south side, Wimbledon is showing signs of a renewal of demand and Roehampton sales are announced. Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices are effecting both sales and lettings in these and other suburban localities. The freehold of No. 1, Hanover Square, and certain adjoining leaseholds have been sold for post-war re-development, the buyers being an insurance company. In the main, however, very little is happening either as regards lettings or sales of London sites, as such.

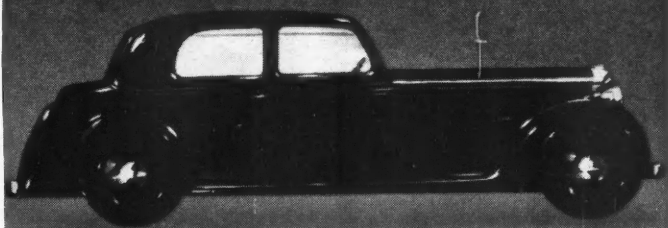
ESTATE AGENTS AND THE
R.A.F.

THE 6,000 members of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute and their friends have contributed over £150,000 to the Institute fund for the benefit of flying personnel of the R.A.F. and dependents, and the hope is to raise the total to £250,000. This organisation has seen a fairly regular alternation of town and country practitioners in its chair. This year Mr. W. Wallace Withers, head of one of the oldest firms of estate agents in the City of London, is succeeded by Mr. Arthur Hollis, head of a Leeds firm that has been active for over a century. Among other important land agencies he holds, those of the Templenewsam estate of Lord Halifax, and the Wetherby Grange estate of the Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools. Like Mr. Withers, the new President is a Regional Deputy Commissioner of the War Damage Commission. The Institute works in harmonious co-operation with the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and other bodies, and among their joint interests are the formulation of a code of professional practice and the control of the College of Estate Management. In innumerable ways their corporate activities exert an influence that is advantageous to owners and tenants, as well as to vendors and purchasers of every type of real estate. ARBITER.



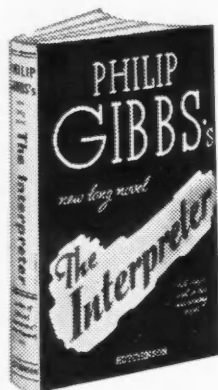
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NEW BOOKS

THE MYTH OF THE TWO GERMANYS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. LOUIS P. LOCHNER was for 14 years the Berlin chief of the American news organisation known as Associated Press. He married a German wife, was interned when America declared war, and is now back in America. He has written a book called *What About Germany?* (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.) which I take to be as Simple-Simon a book as I have ever read on this subject.

During the last war Mr. Lochner was a Pacifist. He has abandoned his pacifism "for the duration," as he puts it, and that, to begin with, seems to me an illogical attitude. It is the attitude that has helped to land us where we are. Of course we are all belligerent when war is upon us and our very existence is at stake; if, before the war came, we had had a saner sense of the need to be prepared we might have saved ourselves much. One either believes that, in given circumstances, an appeal to arms is justifiable and prepares to act accordingly, or one doesn't.

"HURT GERMAN PRIDE"

In his chapter called *Why Hitler?* Mr. Lochner might almost be making out the Nazi case. He tells us that, when it was agreed to evacuate the Rhineland, the French stayed until the last permitted day. Why shouldn't they? Were the Germans innocents on whom all Europe had savagely turned? Hadn't France, with its wrecked provinces, and with the aggression of 1870 not so far away, some reason for not feeling full of *bonhomie*? However, Stresemann complained to Mr. Lochner that the French delay in clearing out had "hurt German pride," and Mr. Lochner accepts this as reasonable. It was one of the reasons for Hitler.

Then there were reparations. Bruening told Mr. Lochner that he had informed both Laval and Ramsay MacDonald that Germany couldn't go on paying. The Reich needed a substantial foreign loan, "but the French terms are such," said Bruening, "that my country would be humiliated if I were to accept them."

I don't know what the terms were, but I can't help feeling that this German "humiliation" is all eyewash. Do you expect money for nothing from a man whose house you have wantonly wrecked twice in half a century? Or, to put it another way, when the robbers on the road to Jericho find the fight has gone against them, do they expect the man they attacked himself to turn Samaritan? In an ideal moral world, he should; but the complaint that he doesn't comes queerly from the robbers. But Mr. Lochner accepts this "humiliation" as another reason for Hitler. He should

note this passage in a recent *Manchester Guardian* leading article. "In 1914 Germany started a war in Europe in which she was defeated. Owing partly to the follies of the victors and partly to her own adroitness, she got

off very lightly in the matter of reparations. She paid roughly a twelfth of what the war cost the Allies, whereas in 1871 she had made France pay twice what the war cost Germany. In 1939 she started a second war, and her sweeping victories in the first year brought most of Europe under her power. She set about plundering her victims without

delay. Her occupation costs alone, as calculated by the United States Board of Economic Warfare, bring her in each year just about what she paid altogether in reparations after the last war." This takes no account of thousands of millions of other plunder. Germany victorious has always been extortionate; Germany defeated has always wept "humiliated" tears, gushing from "hurt pride."

It almost seems as though Mr. Lochner has never gone to anyone but Germans for his information. His view appears to be that Germany is a place full of guileless souls who have been misled by Hitler, and that once Hitler is out of the way all will be well. One wonders whether he has ever come upon Mrs. E. O. Lorimer's *What the German Needs*, with its terrible survey of German atrocity in word and deed stretching back through centuries, or Mr. Peter Wiener's *German with Tears*, showing the bestial depths to which, in all branches of German life, the present régime has sunk. Both these books are documented to the last detail and make frightful, because convincing, reading. Is Mr. Lochner unaware that thrice within much less than a century, to go no farther back, Germany has struck at everything that a European understands by civilisation? There is no sign of it in his book.

THE "GOOD" GERMANS

Germany, to Mr. Lochner, is suffering from a temporary headache named Hitler, and the country is full of good, God-fearing folk who are heartily ashamed that their name is smirched. Hitler, he says, substituted for Christianity "the Nazi conception of blood and soil." He must be indeed ill-informed if he thinks these ideas began with Hitler.

However, Mr. Lochner is aware of "another Germany" which is "ashamed and humiliated at the disgrace into which Nazism has dragged the German name." Who did the dragging in 1870 and 1914? Not Hitler. Why did not these two experiences warn the millions of good Germans to be up and doing so that

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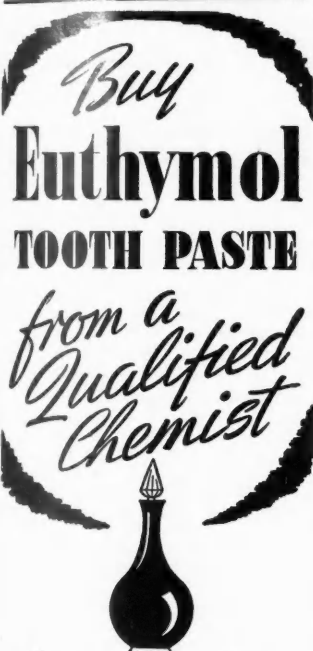
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their "humiliation" should not be repeated?

These good Germans have told Mr. Lochner that once the United Nations have won the war, they will "welcome all aid from the outside in getting us back to a system of democratic justice." All very well; but winning the war is going to cost us the lives of many; and we are entitled to ask what this "front of Decent People," as Mr. Lochner calls it, has been doing all this time to help make the war impossible. After all, there was a time when Hitler was no more important than Mosley. Our own front of Decent People nipped Mosley in the bud; and, if that had not been done, it is my conviction we would have gone to the extent of a civil war before allowing a Mosley to become a Hitler. What have these Germans done? I do not agree that any man could do what Hitler has done without the consent and assistance of the overwhelming mass of his people.

GERMANS TO PAY

One day Mr. Lochner's wife said to him: "Only this morning our little vegetable man said in his slow, deliberate way, 'You know, Mrs. Lochner, we German people will have to pay heavily some day for Hitler's sins. The world will say he was our responsible leader.'" I hope indeed the world will say just that.

Mr. Lochner says: "The Nazis alone would never have been able to carry the nation through the first years of their régime had they not been able constantly to draw upon . . . men reared in a more broad-minded atmosphere." What fuller confirmation than this naive confession do we need that the nation in all its branches was ready if not to encourage at any rate to tolerate the gangsters?

Where Mr. Lochner's book deals with happenings in Germany, it but treads the threadbare; where it makes suggestions for the conduct of the war, it is jejune; where it expresses political opinion, it is simple-minded. In a word, the whole thing is uneducated. It seeks to explain a tremendous theme with no sense of the theme's historic background. Mr. Lochner has lived too much in to-day to be aware of yesterday.

A CONTRAST

It need hardly be said that Mr. Lochner would not see eye to eye with Lord Vansittart, whose new book is called *Lessons of My Life* (Hutchinson, 9s. 6d.). Lord Vansittart is as fully aware of Germany's historic background as Mr. Lochner appears not to be. He has no belief in the existence of large bodies of Germans anxious to overthrow the Hitler régime, for he conceives the régime to be one which is but a continuation in the present of a philosophy of life which has always been congenial to the German people in the past.

"So far," he writes, "from having said that all Germans are bad, I have taken the percentage of good Germans at 25. . . . The point is not one for haggling. It is immaterial whether we put the minority at 25, 20 or 10 per cent., because the minority has always been utterly ineffective."

He holds that while "the origins of the world's miseries are manifold, there is one preponderant cause. It is the myth of the Two Germans. . . . This childishness has conducted generations of us to our doom. . . . The other Germany is not waiting round the corner. It has got to be created. If we cling to the old delusion we shall lose the peace."

This, repeated again and again, and substantiated by a considerable array of facts, is the essence of all that Lord Vansittart has to say. You can put all his doctrine into a nutshell. "Ten times bitten, twenty times shy." Even after a resounding military defeat of Germany, he would not take a change of heart for granted. "In that very moment we must be most on our guard against building upon any immediate sincerity or change of heart in the vanquished. Such change will have to be slowly and patiently created. . . . A change of political thinking is a process, not a conjuring-trick."

A GOOD CORRECTIVE

Lord Vansittart's is the extreme statement of the case against taking anything for granted where Germany is concerned. It is a good corrective against such naive stuff as Mr. Lochner's.

The publishers do not tell us much about Mr. Albert Rhys Williams who writes *The Russians* (Harrap, 7s. 6d.), and I am one of those people who like to know something about an author's credentials before accepting his work. From references here and there in the body of the book one gathers that Mr. Williams has spent many years in Russia, that he was there when the 1917 revolution broke out, and that he was a personal friend of Lenin. Most of what he has to say about the constitution of the Union, how the country is run, and so on, has been said in other books, but it is all concisely put here, and anyone who wants the elementary facts of the matter could do worse than consult this book.

Mr. Williams has the gift of conveying his information in a vivid and striking manner. For example: "As night falls on the western edge of this great Eurasian plain, it is already daybreak on its eastern borders. The Red Armies facing the Japanese at Vladivostok are closer to Seattle than they are to Moscow." "For more than three centuries Russia added to its domains at the rate of sixty square miles a day."

EASTWARD TREK

The author's account of the way in which great industrial plants were carried eastward as the Germans advanced into the country is full of new facts for me, and I suspect for most people. I had imagined that most of the machinery was destroyed, but it seems that this was not so. Thousands of cars carried away whole factories—places as big as Krupp's or Skoda—and transported them to the Urals. A million workers with their families, as well as engineers and directors, technical schools and teachers, went with them. "In a few months, sometimes a few weeks, after arriving in their new homes, their output was as high—and in many cases actually higher—than in their original ones."

A great many things in Russia were planned in accordance with Stalin's view that war would inevitably come. It was so with these machines. "For example, instead of imbedding machines, lathes and forges in concrete, they were bolted into timbers. When the time came, they did not have to be torn away, but simply unbolted and lifted from their bases." When they arrived at the "shadow factories" in the East, they were lifted on to foundations already prepared.

I agree with Mr. Williams that it was "a stupendous national achievement. To the United Nations a cause of marvel and rejoicing—to Hitler a source of bitter disappointment."

MAJ.-GEN. THE RIGHT HON.

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THE FAVOURITE COMBINATION

TAILOR-MADES and jumper suits carry off the summer honours. The suits in print, the jumper suits in linen-like rayons and the printed crêpe dresses with their own matching tailored jackets are quite the prettiest of the summer styles. All the great Mayfair dressmakers are showing one or two new models for high summer and the tailored styles predominate here as elsewhere. For one thing, flimsy fabrics have disappeared. The thinnest summer material shown is a crêpe, and as pure silk is scarce and a fabulous price, most of the crêpes are 100 per cent. rayon and firm and heavy enough to be tailored almost like a suiting. The prettiest style of all, perhaps, is the cardigan jacket in print with three-quarter sleeves over a matching dress, and the best of the prints are the two-coloured ones with either a bright small design on a black or navy ground or an all-over white and black design on a bright pastel.

Digby Morton has made a suit for his mid-summer collection in a heavy black crêpe material with a black broche design festooning over the matt surface and a geranium pink star-shaped flower used like dots. The general effect is of a cloqué crêpe, and he uses this material for a suit tailored as strictly as his tweeds and gives it a bright pink chiffon shirt. The jacket is made to be worn as a tunic if necessary in winter under a fur coat.

Strassner shows a charming jacket and dress combination. The print is china blue with a pattern of white dancing Chinese men and women. Both the dress and the jacket are collarless, with a yoke cut out in squares and edged with frills of the



PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

A blouse that can be tucked into a skirt or makes the top on a dress tied outside. It is in maize moss crêpe. Miss Lucy.



Chip straw sailor with flower-pot crown by Vaverkova.



Black chip straw sailor with a thick brim, a yellow flash and a large tassel that pulls through the crown and dangles over one ear. Gorringe.

material. This looks like two pockets and ties it up with the two authentic patch pockets below the waist. The jacket has two pockets below the waist as well, with the same frilled edging on three sides. The skirt is cut on the cross and has a widish hemline. None of the skirts at Strassner's can be called sheath; all have this easy fluid movement which is a departure from the general rule. A charming wedding frock for a young girl is a sky blue crêpe printed with morning glories in white and black. It has a V neckline and is laced with black velvet at one side of the moulded waistline. A plain periwinkle blue crêpe has a straight shallow yoke, is gathered fairly fully into it and has a lowish waistline and a narrow belt stencilled in festoons in a silvery plastic material that looks like bead embroidery. There is another narrow band of this plastic stencilling running across the yoke, which is collarless.

The tailored jumper suits in linen-like rayons are outstandingly good. Hardy Amies shows one in white cord



This attractive black coarse straw hat is trimmed with black ribbon.

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Thin wool shirt with plum dots on a corn or ice-blue ground. Debenham and Freebody.

tailored suit is in a thick linen-like rayon, candy pink, absolutely plain save for a bow of the material on each of the two pockets and deep box-pleats in the skirt. Plain navy blue linen suits with scarlet and white striped collars and cuffs are fresh on a hot day; so are the natural-coloured ones with navy and white striped touches.

All these jackets and jumpers can be interchanged in the wardrobe provided the colour scheme is carefully considered and a basic idea carried out. If you have a black cloth town suit, as a change choose a print with a black ground, or a black motif for the design on a bright clear ground that can stand up to black. Then you can wear your print jacket with your black tailor-mades, your black jacket over your print. The candy pink, chamois yellow or periwinkle blue linen suits

are equally adaptable. A navy suit with a geranium pink and navy print and a pale pink linen-like jumper suit lends itself to lots of change; so do combinations of navy, biscuit and red, and grey flannel, a grey, yellow and white print and a darker grey linen suit. We have photographed Miss Lucy's blouse that ties over a skirt making a dress, and can also be tucked in the skirt under a suit. This is a most useful garment as it is simple enough for tweeds, elegant

which he copies in linen or a rayon that looks like linen. The model is in that shade of dark dead brown that looks so cool on a hot day. It has plain three-quarter sleeves piped with white piqué, as is also the turned-down collar. A cut-out of piqué makes the only decoration on the collar and sleeves. At Walpoles' is a short-sleeved jumper suit in a blue that is brighter than navy with semi-circles of white flowers on the pockets. At Lillywhite's a cool-looking

enough to be worn with pearls and a plain dark skirt, to any function. Miss Lucy makes it in chamois yellow, periwinkle blue, dusty pink and a dove grey and it takes five coupons.

THE plain round necks appearing on so many summer printed frocks and blouses call for jewellery. No costume jewellery is being made at all, so there is a great run on the antique, and pearls are in great favour. The most fashionable style is the two-stranded necklace of large pearls worn fairly closely to the throat with a large antique clasp of semi-precious stones. Old amethyst brooches are charming for this purpose. Seed-pearl jewellery, spray brooches and stars, tassels for the ears and the lapel are much sought after. They gleam on a plain dark frock or on the lapel of a town suit. Necklaces of tiny beads in one colour are fringed and tied at the back with velvet ribbon.

If you are searching for pieces of Victorian jewellery visit the show at Gorrings', where the Duchess of Northumberland's Trinket Fund, which supplies comforts for the A.T.S. in lonely outposts, has a stall. If you have any jewellery that you are tired of give it to the Fund and see if you can find something you like to buy at the same time. I found there women buying up the enchanting Edwardian and Victorian parasols for lamp-shades, pieces of old lace of all description, antique buttons which look so effective on linen tailor-mades or chiffon shirts. These buttons can also be made up for lapel ornaments.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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THIS Barri maternity model designed by the White House is in floral crêpe de Chine of blue and white on a navy ground. The accompanying French blue short coat is in soft wool.

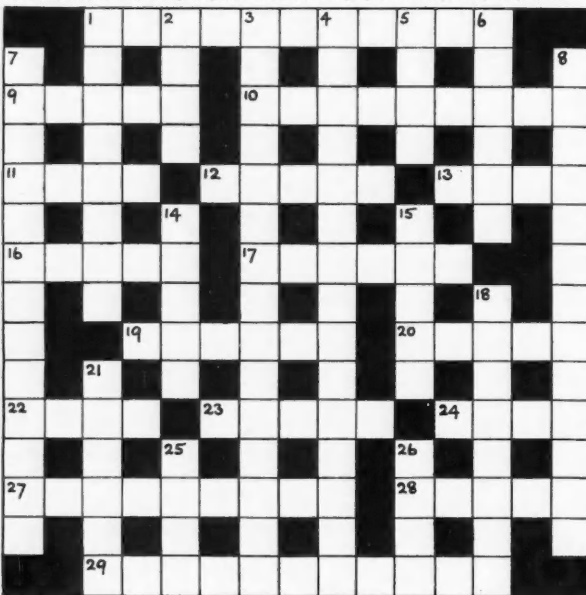


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CROSSWORD No. 695

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 695, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, May 27, 1943.



Name.....
Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 694. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 14, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Up and down; 6, March; 9, Boatswain; 10, Tiger; 11, Rending; 12, Indites; 13, Eve; 14, Charges; 17, Sir John; 19, Pillage; 22, Estates; 24, Was; 25, Fig tree; 26, She-wolf; 29, Intil; 30, Annotator; 31, Karma; 32, Bee-keeper. DOWN.—1, UMBER; 2, Again; 3, Dashing; 4, Oranges; 5, Ninnies; 6, Matador; 7, Right foot; 8, Hard sands; 14, Cup of milk; 15, Alligator; 16, Egg; 18, Its; 20, Aurelia; 21, Ewe lamb; 22, Essence; 23, Trestle; 27, On top; 28, Firer.

ACROSS.

1. Busy insect with a flair for orthography? (two words, 8, 3)
9. One gets wrathful as the result of a rise thoroughly muddled (5)
10. Servant (9)
11. Period of which $\frac{3}{4}$ belongs to us (4)
12. "Then there is the — of waters, winds and rocks."—*The Merchant of Venice* (5)
13. She was 10 to the gods when they sat at wine (4)
16. Trifle (5)
17. The rest (6)
19. Small bird (6)
20. A little company starts an internal pain (5)
22. An overturned keel gives an emblem to the Welsh (4)
23. Price of thinking? (5)
24. Lady Hamilton (4)
27. It's really nothing but pandemonium, Mr. Punch (9)
28. Not the shape of dried egg, of course! (5)
29. You won't necessarily feather your nest with the results of this preliminary to a pre-war Michaelmas (three words, 5, 1, 5)

DOWN.

1. They form part of Neptune's aviary (8)
2. Sheepish vessel (4)
3. The Big Bad Wolf himself maybe: he shows the way to the others (four words, 6, 2, 3, 4)
4. Nevertheless, it seems to be acquired by sitting down! (15)
5. Jumbo's teatime ration (4)
6. Coating (6)
7. Timepiece that's all but a nine days' wonder! (three words, 5, 3, 5)
8. "Cheap sets else" (anagr.) (13)
14. He died at Missolonghi (5)
15. Duke or cricketer? (5)
18. Jack Horner's fruit in another confection (two words, 4, 4)
21. Quit (6)
25. An officer has released his lease-holder (4)
26. Act twice, old bird, and become extinct (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 693 is
Miss Alice Holden,
Albion House, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

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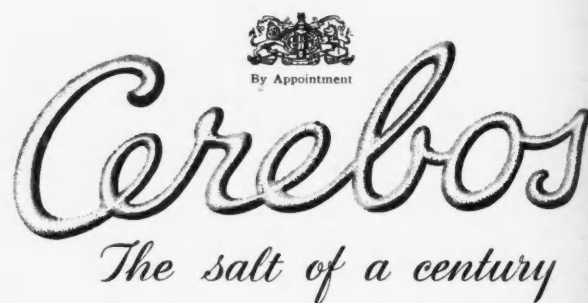
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P

UGH

1